

INSIDE: A new celebration of Yousuf Karsh

Maclean's

OCTOBER 24, 1983

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.25

A RETURN FROM THE DEPTHS

—
**Robert Bourassa's
long road home**

—
**The struggle for
a new Quebec**



The 1984 Cutlass Ciera. Only a car this stylish could call itself a Cutlass.

What's in a name? Well, when the name is Cutlass, a lot. As you can plainly see, the new 1984 Cutlass Ciera Brougham really lives up to its reputation. The contemporary lines. The aerodynamic shape. This mid-size is stylish, no matter how you look at it.

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in an

Oldsmobile



An ambitious report

The year's Economic Council's economic review was an optimistic overview that set hopeful and high standards for Canadians to meet through hard work. — Page 20



A sunken symbol

When the tug Arvia Oldsweek sank in the Beaufort Sea this summer after hitting an uncharted island, it provided a new focus for the Arctic environmental debate. — Page 30

COVER

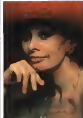
A return from the depths

In one of the most striking political reversals in Canadian history, Robert Bourassa took a major step toward becoming Quebec premier for a second time last week. The Quebec Liberal Party accused him as leader. May he will continue to sell his conservative message of restraint and attempt to rebuild his personal power base. — Page 12



Reagan: toward D-Day

Although he refuses to reveal his intentions, President Ronald Reagan last week took several indications which indicated that he will decide to run again. — Page 25



Lights for the human soul

Canadian photographer Young Kersh has taken the definitive portraits of this century's leading personalities. A new book celebrates the triumphs. — Page 35

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Bourassa's revival

Most readers of *Maclean's* will already know from news accounts, including our own, that a small head-office staff working with an extensive network of correspondents in Canada and around the world is producing the magazine as a result of a strike which the Southern Ontario Newspaper Guild began Oct. 5. I have continued to hope that the dispute would soon be settled to the satisfaction of everyone involved. Meanwhile, we are committed to continue weekly publication of the magazine for our 2.6 million readers.



Lewis's knowledge and account

For this week's cover story on Quebec Liberal leader Robert Bourassa, *Maclean's* was fortunate to have on hand Managing Editor Robert Lewis, an expert on the subject. A native of Waterloo, Que., Lewis covered the province as Montreal Bureau Chief for *Three Weeks* between 1967 and 1969.

Said Lewis: "One of the most intriguing things about Robert Bourassa is an instinct for self-preservation. In the mid-60s he helped René Lévesque draft his sovereignty manifesto, then threw in his lot with the Liberal Party, which he took over in 1970."

Lewis, 40, who assumed his current job just over a year ago after seven years as Ottawa Bureau Chief for *Maclean's*, visited Quebec at the height of the current Liberal leadership campaign and, drawing on contacts around the province, he produced a knowledgeable and sensitive account of the events leading up to—and including—the weekend convention.

Kevin Doyle

Maclean's, October 3, 1983

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who had purchased them from local Indians. Injudicious reporting of such erroneous information by news media is capable of irreparable harm to those public monuments such as sites who work directly with Indian lands in preserving the native heritage of this country. The rock art in our museum was obtained legally and ethically, is on public display where everyone can see it and powder it, and is protected from both vandals and the weather.

—R.L. CARLSON,
Simon Fraser University,
Burnaby, B.C.

Women, men and machines

Even in these changing times, women are still complaining about insensitive husbands. (For computer windows, *Business*, Sept. 26.) Why don't women take more of an active interest in their men, be it work or play? My husband is a video technician and my living room usually has two or three video games in various stages of repair. But when they are operable, guests who leave them tell me!

—JANE MURRAY,
Port Hope, Ont.

Your article on computer windows quotes a psychologist as saying that one woman client's antipathy toward the machine was so intense that she simply refused to dust the terminal, perhaps secretly hoping that it would clog. I guess she didn't have to worry about the possibility of her husband, the computer expert, suddenly solving the intricacies of the dust trap. —ROSEMARY LAMONT,
St. John's

A difference for society's sake

With regard to Maclean's coverage of Nova Scotia's angry trial (*The High cost of community action*, Canada, Sept. 26), please note that in handing down his decision, Justice D. Martin Nadeau did not declare the use of herbicides 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T "safe," as your article declared. He merely ruled that the plaintiffs had not been successful in proving that the use of the chemicals was harmful. There is a world of difference.

—ROSEMARY MACDONALD,
Prospect, N.S.

A Jack is no Mickey Mouse

Allan Fotheringham's Sept. 26 column, *When Aerosol becomes misadventure*, presented selected examples of unfortunate incidents in professional and amateur sport which inevitably draw attention to the public via the media. Paul Higgins is by no means representative of professional hockey players who, by and large, are law-abiding citizens paid for their pastured hockey skills. I question how representative Gary Anderson



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BUICK SKYHAWK

Youngest of the young Buicks. The attention-grabbing 1984 Buick Skylark T TYPE at the top of this page offers an available new turbocharged 1.8 liter C.I.E.C. Multi Port fuel-injected engine that's capable of boosting horsepower by as much as 78 per cent. And your pulse by as much as you dare.

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BUICK CENTURY

For 1984 Century is a car of character defined by well-timed updates. Later this fall, all-new Century Custom and Century Estate Wagons with as available powered third seat will join Century Limited Coupes and Sedans and the Century T TYPE.

Century T TYPE features an available 3.0 liter MPI engine, Gran Touring suspension, larger wheels, and sporty bucket seats.

Diesel

There's a 5.3 liter Diesel available which provides maximum fuel and operating efficiency. There's a new electronic digital instrument panel available. There's a new Buick Century you're going to love.



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Buick Regal 4-Door Sedan



Wouldn't you call a Buick a Buick?



Buick Skylark T TYPE 4-Door Sedan

Some of the equipment shown on this Buick is available only on certain models.

A Prince in rough water

Three years ago, a group of British Columbia and Alberta businessmen bought the 285-passenger cruise ship the *Prince George* as a tax shelter. They had found the 32-year-old steamship resting in a backwater near Portland, Ore., and had the vessel towed to Vancouver's Burned Yards wharftop to be refitted for service as Canada's very own "Love Boat," pluming the waters between Vancouver and Alaska. But in its first cruise season, in 1981, the ship sailed straight into engine breakdowns, pollution charges, a failed U.S. health inspection, cancelled bookings and an increasing debt load now estimated at more than \$8 million. Last month, while a new deal between the *Prince George's* owners and prospective buyers at Richmond's ParkCrest Consulting Ltd. remained conditional on clearing the ship's debt, the beleaguered *Prince George* lay moored at a Vancouver wharf, impounded by a sheriff acting on behalf of the Canadian Merchant Service Credit, claiming back wages for its union members.

The *Prince George* has had a check-

ered career. On Steamships launched the 98-metre vessel at Victoria in 1949 and for 32 years the ship was the pride of the company, although it met with occasional misadventures. It ran aground off the northern tip of Vancouver Island in 1976 and suffered a major shipboard

Proposals for the ship's use ranged from a seaside restaurant in Nanaimo to a floating brothel in Amsterdam

fire in 1972. Then in 1976 CR got its former flagship up for sale and, over the next few years, the ship changed hands several times. Proposals for the ship's use ranged from a seaside restaurant in Nanaimo to a floating brothel off Amsterdam. As the ship passed from one owner to the next, it accumulated a considerable list of mortgage loans.

After the group of businessmen

formed Canadian Cruise Lines (CCL) Ltd. and bought the *Prince George* for \$200,000, they spent another \$4.1 million refurbishing it in elegant task and brass. But the restoration took longer than expected and the ship's owners had to cancel its first two cruises of the 1982 season. When the vessel finally made its debut in June, 1982, the test run ended with a broken boiler system. A month later, the ship returned from its maiden voyage to Alaska with a seawater pollution violation from that state's Department of Environmental Conservation. Since then, more breakdowns have plagued the *Prince George*, leaving prospective passengers clamoring for \$200,000 in refunds. Crew members are claiming \$200,000 in unpaid wages and the Commercial Bank of Canada—the ship's largest creditor—is demanding repayment of a \$5.6-million loan.

Despite such problems, ParkCrest Consulting president William Gossens remains enthusiastic about his plans to buy the *Prince George*. He says his projections indicate the ship could still be a money-maker. But cautious pundits suggest that ParkCrest is gambling with the old adage that a "boat is just a hole in the water you throw money into."

—JOHN FARMERMAN and LATIKA WOOD in Vancouver

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You can pour whisky

DATeline: FROG LEVEL, VA.

A bluegrass tycoon's island dream

The 1982 Falkland Islands War reminded the world that Britain does not easily surrender the few remnants of its imperial empire. But a bitingly defensive Frog Level, Va., may single-handedly secure a remote and uninhabited British-controlled island for itself with little more than the promise of cash. Archibald Marjory Ratliff Jr., known as "Reddy," overbids because the plug of Work House takes him in his check across a lopsided grant, has grown weary of the U.S. government red tape that ensnares his 20,000-acre Frog Level bluegrass ranch and other properties. After searching the world for an island retreat, Ratliff has decided to trade in his ranch for a paid-a-tour on Henderson Island, part of the British Crown colony of Pitcairn in the South Pacific. And despite protests from conservationists about the ecological implications that the intrusion of people might have on the wildlife in the tropical outgrowth, the British government is giving serious consideration to Ratliff's offer of more than \$1 million.

If the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office accepts Ratliff's proposal, the 58-year-old tycoon will then sell the assets of his own sizable empire in the United States. In addition to the sprawling Frog Level estate on which 5,000 head of Angus and Hereford cattle and several hundred Appaloosa horses graze, Ratliff owns a mass of sleeping centers, hardware stores, nurseries and office buildings stretching from Roanoke, Va., in the north to Bristol, Tenn., in the south. A divorcee, Ratliff lives alone in his 22-room, fortress-like mansion flanked by two crimson gas towers. Among his most cherished possessions are sword and gun collections, and a fleet of five Bell Helicopters equipped with spotlights. Still, for all his eccentricities, Ratliff is a classic American success story. He parlayed a loan of \$1,800 into a \$150-million fortune by buying up small pot mines in the "hotlers" of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. He says his adventures paid off when "these damned Arabs cut off the damsel oil" in 1973 and the United States once again became dependent on coal resources.

But Ratliff quickly became disenchanted with coal mines when the U.S. government ordered him to improve safety conditions in his own shafts. Ratliff says the measures would have consumed most of his profits so he simply sold the mines.

For Ratliff, Henderson Island represents a refuge not only from what he sees as onerous government rules and regulations but from the trappings of American society. In the South Pacific, he believes, he can escape all the things he loathes—"Communism, Arabs, shrinkers, red tape, drugs, pollution, long hours and shirkers." Among the host of individuals he singles out for having contributed to what he sees as the historical downfall of the United States are Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Alvin Karpis and, worst of all, Elvis Presley.

Ratliff's quest for the perfect Pacific island began in 1973 and has taken him to Tahiti, Fiji, the Society Islands, Easter Island, Christmas Island, Palmyra, Samoa, the Chagos and the Line Islands. But Pitcairn, an isolated group of islands with no roads or telephone sit-

uated about 1,600 miles from the nearest airstrip, ultimately took his fancy. Ships sail irregularly and the tiny community depends on New Zealand Air Force parashut drops for urgently needed supplies. Mail may take a year to arrive and a ham radio is the only means of communication. The island's 44 inhabitants, all of them Seventh Day Adventists, live on Pitcairn itself, while the three "out islands," Oeno, Ducie and Henderson, remain uninhabited. The dense jungle covering most of Henderson's 1.5-km-long limestone stretch did little to deter Ratliff. "It was just what I wanted," he explained. "I list to a piece of good health. Just a great place for old Smiley Ratliff to come and settle down."

Ratliff has already completed detailed plans for clearing and settling Henderson Island. Assuming the British government approves, his ship will sail from San Diego with a cargo of excavators, two graders, six bush logs (essential for clearing undergrowth), a concrete block maker, cement, generators, four saws, three landing craft, a well driller, 10 milk cows and 10 beef cattle. Eight Virginians who now work on Ratliff's Frog Level ranch have agreed to follow him to Henderson.

For all of his enthusiasm, Ratliff is discovering that taking over Henderson Island may be his toughest business



Ratliff: the islanders are civil and proud

deal yet. In 1981 he brazenly applied for sovereignty, requesting permission not only to buy the island but to set up his own nation. Richard Straton, the British High Commissioner of New Zealand and accredited governor of Pitcairn, replied that under the 1982 British Settlements Act alone, he could not buy Crown lands. Undaunted, Ratliff tabled an alternative proposal to lease the island for 999 years. In return, he offered a

package of gifts to the colony that the British, until now, have been unable or unwilling to provide. In addition to a \$1-million gift to the Pitcairners, which they could spend as they wish, Ratliff has promised a ferry boat to ply the waters between the four islands, an airstrip for Henderson and a guarantee that he would never interfere in local politics.

The British Foreign Office, for its part, is "actively considering" the matter, according to Lord Reith, parliamentary undersecretary of state in the Home Office in London. But a new and unexpected challenge to Ratliff's scheme arose in the past year. The World Wildlife Fund and the International Council for Bird Preservation are concerned that Ratliff's intrusion will disturb Henderson's diverse native fauna including a variety of rare birds, a nectar-drinking parrot and a fruit-pigeon called Pitcairnia purpurascens. It is an issue that Ratliff addresses only with a benign joke. Says the Virginian millionaire: "I'll take care of the snails, or any other damned critters that live there." Ironically, if Ratliff's bid is successful, it may mean that he will assume a whole new set of rules and regulations that he never even dreamed of in Frog Level.

—ANN WALSHLEY in Toronto with Simon Winchester in Frog Level, Va.



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preventing it.

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It's up to you.

COLUMN

The unmaking of T. H. White

By Barbara Arnold

Perhaps, one day, in the fulsome of
time, history will record its ver-
dict on the role 20th-century jour-
nalists played in the destruction of free
and open societies. Perhaps.

An intriguing case in point is the as-
tonishing cover article on China by The-
odore H. White which appeared in the
Sept. 26 issue of Time magazine.

The article is called China: Baromet-
er of a Revolution. It occupies 13 pages of
the magazine which indicates immedi-
ately in the snappy, punchy world of
newspaper news how much importance
the editors place on both the article and
its author. For Theodore H. White is a
substantial figure in political and his-
torical journalism indeed.

He majored in history at Harvard,
was a war correspondent in China for
Yusef and, after the war, co-authored a
book *Theodore out of China*. His best
known work is probably *The Making of
the President* series which won him the
Pulitzer prize. For this article on China
he spent two months interviewing the
People's Republic.

What does White say? This is the ar-
ticle of a man who describes, in the way
of the objective Western journalist, all
the horrors of communism and what he
calls an "insane" Mao Tse-tung and his
"kitchen" wife. He then makes the
following statements:

First, that there was a way Western
China watchers could know all about
the brutality, the madness and the hor-
ror of Mao's China. "Of all this we knew
nothing in 1972," writes White.

The second statement is made by the
entire article (they say), everything
has changed in China. Mao Tse-tung
and the horrid Gang of Four have been
eliminated and the modern China is
looking its best. Of course, writes White,
this is very difficult and China is full of
perils.

But, as one can understand,
the perils are not as deep as it used to
be. The history behind them," he explains.

"The man who dominates China were,
long ago, students and idealists. They
became cruel as they thought and, as
they grew, the logic of communism
drove them to further cruelty—until
they learned this absolute cruelty has
its limits in absolute madness. What
they are doing now is trying to outgrow
their old dreams from the madness
these dreams begot."

To put it mildly, these two statements
are extraordinary. How is it possible to
claim total political retreat about

China in 1978? Not 1948, not even 1958,
but 1978?

The Chinese Spring was documented
in literature by Lai Yang's book *The
Thirty-Seven Ways* in 1969. The West
even had its first televised preview from
the Galle in the person of Ben Ro-
wling who, though Chinese, had French
credentials, with the French and in
1964 to get him out of prison after seven
years of "thought reform through labor."
But say China watcher, not to
mention the diplomat and foreigner
in China, could see the nature of China's
totalitarian society. It was one that
worshipped Stalin and that stated pub-
licly, as did Chou En-lai in 1964, that
"the present of the Soviet Union is the
future of China." The very writings of
Mao required little effort to extrapolate
a verdict of insanity.

And how could anyone call these
statements China's which were such pal-
pably evident mistakes in history as

*One is forced to con-
clude that White and
similar China experts
are unfit to write
about human affairs*

1949-52. Liquidation of counter-revo-
lutionaries, land reform and an esti-
mated five million executions (docu-
mented in 1972 by J. Guillemin in *Le
Parti Communiste Chinois* as power).

The occupation of Tibet in 1950, the
self-calls of the 100,000 Chinese with
their pathetic stories of genocide and terror.

1957 Anti-rightist campaign to un-
mask "counter-revolutionaries" and
"bad elements."

1960-69 Cultural Revolution.

If one accepts as true White's state-
ment that he knew nothing of these
events and the bloodshed they caused,
one is forced to conclude that he and
similar great China experts are unfit to
write about human affairs. It is in-
credible for people of such total political
insensitivity to be turned up as pundits
and to have the temerity after their
error has been brought to light, still-
lally, by the Chinese themselves to con-
tinue with their penitence. What igno-
rance or doctor who made such a funda-
mental error would be allowed to con-
tinue in his line of work? What lawyer

would not be deterred for negligence
and error on this scale—however kus-
sol?

But it is White's second statement
that requires even more deep breathing.
Everything, he believes, is now chang-
ing in China.

What can one say? Having discovered
the nature that even White's own
judgment was monstrous and barbaric,
driven to terrible deeds "by the logic of
communism," White continues endor-
sing that regime now that it preaches
and enforces with an equal claim to ra-
tionality a slightly different party
line.

It is as if Hitler had not been defeated
in war, but after the murder of six mil-
lion Jews, he had died of old age and the
Nazi party of Germany had officially
acknowledged some of its errors (talk-
ing over just how many millions were
murdered, which was the Chinese
Communist do in White's article).
Then, what if, far from relinquishing
power or bringing in liberty, party
members under the same Swastika ban-
ner continue to preach and enforce a
sway up-to-date Nazism?

At the conclusion of his article, White
tells to Qiao Guoshun, the man who
was Mao's foreign minister. Qiao, just
released from house arrest, had stayed
with Mao to the end. White tells how he
pressed Qiao to explain what had all
gone wrong in China. "Qiao is evasive
and in what White describes as an 'elegant'
reply will only say 'You must
remember what Ilegal said, that a man
needs an understanding of the history of
his own time step by step—only step
by step.'"

His "elegant" reply is one that a po-
tential serpent would not accept from a
third-rate crook. Would Theodore H.
White, if Gorbachev had been imprisoned
after Hitler's death and then released
under a new Nazi regime, have inter-
viewed him and called the death camps
and called such an evasive "elegant?"

Since White is obviously an Oriental-
ist, and as such admires things in the
Oriental tradition, it does not seem too
hard to suggest that the only reason-
able thing for him to do after having
confessed to an error of judgment of
such monumental import is to take a
half out of Oriental traditions. He
should, metaphorically speaking, go be-
hind a curtain and let his error as a
China-pundit with the same dignity
and in the same way as the dishonored
Westerner. Here, his makes for
an honorable exit.



Return from the depths



Bourassa in his Montreal office: the "most hated man in Quebec" never relinquished his singular ambition to lead again

By Robert Lewis

Six years after he became the youngest premier in Quebec history, Robert Bourassa lost his own Montreal seat and his majority government to the Parti Québécois—a stunning humiliation for even the oldest and toughest of politicians. "I was a dead man," he confessed recently. Just 30 days after the bruising defeat, Bourassa left Quebec to heal his wounds in Europe and later in the United States. In the words of a colleague, he was "the most hated man in Quebec." But as he traveled and listened abroad, coming home periodically, Bourassa never relinquished the singular ambition to return as premier. And last Saturday, at the age of 59, he took a major step toward that long-dormant goal: the Quebec Liberal Party elected him as leader to replace his old foe, Claude Ryan.

Striving, Bourassa does not plan immediately to seek a seat in Quebec's National Assembly. Instead, with an election probably two years away, he wants to sustain his personal campaign to build a base among ordinary voters. As well, he wants to re-establish tattered contacts with the English-speaking community and promote conservative-

ruled policies on unions, the use of government aid, language laws (page 29). Bourassa's victory was one of the most stirring political comebacks in Canadian history. His supporters called him "Rocky II," but Bourassa thrust himself to Winston Churchill.

The scope of his victory was staggering. On the first and only ballot, he claimed 75 per cent of the 3,334 votes

Bourassa will now try to force the Parti Québécois to make a clear choice: independence—yes or no

over his two rivals. He got 2,435 votes, compared to 353 for 35-year-old Eastern Townships lawyer Pierre Paradis and 343 for Liberal National Assembly member Daniel Johnson, 38, the older brother of ex Social Affairs Minister Pierre-Marc Johnson—both men of the late Union Nationale governor of Quebec, Daniel Johnson. Bourassa left no doubt a bout his next target—René Lé-

vogue's Parti Québécois. "That party," the Liberal leader told jubilant followers in the Quebec Coliseum, "is the one that has pushed us back the most in 300 years."

For all the drama, the outcome was not a surprise. Bourassa had looked up the odds he would be won by mid-September, because of a unique, winner-take-all series of delegate anti-election meetings prior to the actual convention. It was not so much that the man himself had changed—and he claimed that he had—but that Quebec Liberals were ready for a familiar message. "Today people are conscious in the PQ scenario," he said. "They want solutions. The people do not want any more linguistic or constitutional debates." Underlining that fact, the PQ government struggled with limited success throughout the week to get down a popular uprising in the Gaspé community of Grande-Vallée, where the central issue was jobs, not sovereignty (page 18).

In an age of acute cynicism about the political process, Bourassa's return was a triumph of calculation and courage. A resolute and driven man, with no interest in the arts or sports, Bourassa returned from an extended exile abroad to work the parish halls and the rubber chicken circuit. In the manner of the

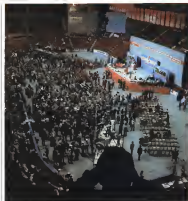
early Joe Clark, Bourassa success early opportunities through the prism of his burning ambition. Instead of the aloof leader surrounded by confidants in a bunker, he became a man of small talk in the towns and villages throughout Quebec. Even his enthusiastic defense of federalism during the Quebec referendum in 1980, he later admitted, provided a previously sought-after opportunity to rebuild a following in a province that overwhelmingly rejected him in 1980.

Secretly, Bourassa's victory also could have major implications for the nation as a whole. If Pierre Trudeau indeed is contemplating retirement, Bourassa's election in Quebec might encourage the prime minister to relax his grip. For one thing, Bourassa has vowed to "go along with Ottawa" and he leads a party that has a 55 to 22 per cent lead over the Parti Québécois. Last week Trudeau received further reminders of his own political mortality: the Gallup poll gave the Tories an unprecedented 55 to 33 per cent lead and it indicated that the Tories are running close with the federal Liberals in Quebec. Not only that, almost half of those polled for the Quebec City daily, *Le Soleil*, wanted both Trudeau and Lévesque to retire. Polls may be for fools, as John Diefenbaker liked to say, but for now they suggest that Bourassa could emerge as the only Liberal head of government in the country.

Still, Bourassa has a great deal of political organizing to do before that happens. One thing is certain, he will attempt to engage on issues designed to cast the Liberals in glowing contrast to the Parti Québécois. First, he will take a more moderate approach to language policy. On Bill 101, Bourassa believes that English-speaking children whose families move to Quebec should be allowed to attend English schools. As well, he would allow English signs where appropriate, as long as French is "obligatory."

On the economic front, Bourassa wants to commit Quebec to a major expansion of his pet James Bay hydroelectric project and sell the new power to the United States. He also wants to open up trade with the Americans, less strikes in essential services and promote high-technology industry. At the same time, in the matter of Key leader Brian Mulroney, Bourassa wants to reduce the role of government. Above all, the new Liberal leader plans to take the fight, directly to the PQ. Starring his experience in France, Bourassa told an approving Canadian Club audience in Montreal last month. "The separatists there are in jail. Here, they are in power."

With two years to chart a revival, the PQ's strength cannot be discounted.



Opening night of the Liberal convention: a triumph of calculation and timing

Pierre Marc Johnson, the favorite to succeed Lévesque according to the latest polls, has assembled a brain trust to study alternative policies. Johnson, and Education Minister Camille Laurin—like Bourassa—are examining ways to reduce the role of government in the lives of Quebecers. As Laurin told Montreal Gazette columnist Graham Fraser last week, "The basic question is much more important than language and culture. It involves earning a living."

"As a result," Bourassa is convinced that the next Quebec election will be fought on three key issues: the economy, labor relations and the Constitution. And on the constitutional issue he declares that while the PQ allowed Trudeau to petrify the Constitution without Quebec's consent, he called the 1976 election to fight the prime minister's evident and persistent bias. If nothing else, says Bourassa, he will try to sign the Constitution by 1988.

And ask Ottawa to restore the responsibility of Quebec as a "distinct society" with a veto on immigration policy. Said Bourassa, "On the economy, my credibility is good, the PQ's is undermined. On labor relations, I have a clear and positive solution to propose. On the Confederation, the PQ can no longer ignore the issue. My strategy will be to make the party clarify its position: independence, yes or no."

The question has been a staple of Quebec politics since the days of Daniel Johnson and his pet campaign slogan, "Quality or independence." Bourassa's triumph stems partly—and the lingering uncertainty about Quebec's future course has depressed several influential analysts. Wrote *Le Presse* columnist Lyonnais Guay: "At best, one gets the impression of becoming younger by five years. At worst, it is the sensation of having gotten nowhere all this time (for one politician). It is like a loop, a closed

Claude Ryan isolated



circle, a dead end. The disenchanted and the pessimists are overwhelming."

Against that grey canvas, Bourassa's comeback last week was remarkable. When Lévesque ousted him from office, the Liberals tumbled from 162 seats to 85, compared to the PCs' 71. Post-Journalist Gerald Godin whipped the governor in the waning days of the election—one of the larger political losses, because Godin arrested Godin under the War Measures Act of 1970, a measure which Bourassa had encouraged Ontario to implement.

The 194 kidnapping of British diplomat James Cross took place five months after Bourassa took office, when he was only 37. Although he returned in 1973—the first premier since Duplessis to be re-elected—the storm clouds were

less Liberal than they were in the 1970s. These also were allegations that members of the 1978 family, the shipbuilding dynasty in St. John's, which Bourassa is related through marriage, received government contracts for business equipment during his first three years in office. As well, corruption was widespread during the spending spree on the 1976 Olympic Games which produced a staggering bill of \$1.6 billion. And many Quebecers believed that Bourassa's government had mishandled the James Bay project.

In an interview in the current issue of *L'Espresso*, the Madison Avenue-oriented monthly in Montreal, Bourassa recounted his agony after the defeat, in 1976. "That night they told me not to go home, because a crowd was celebrating the Parti Québécois victory outside my

house, sent him an invitation to the ceremony marking the inauguration of the James Bay project. My Minister Maurice Duplessis once defined the project as "a big failure." But now Quebecers—and even the governing party—swelled with new pride about the province's huge reserves in energy. When Bourassa appeared before the James Bay working, he got more applause than René Lévesque. Now he was known as "the father of James Bay."

Churchill. The referendum of 1980 provided Bourassa with the platform to pursue his secret agenda. He was speaking at John Hopkins University's Washington campus, but he could not get Quebec—and the presidency—out of his mind. He played into the vote campaign with a vengeance. "I did not refuse anything," Bourassa recalled. "I reconquered the ground inch by inch,



Gérard D. Lévesque (left); Paré (far right) with Johnson (left) week after his wounds heal, only about follow

building. Fed by his opponents in Ottawa, the portrait emerged of a ranting leader with a bawling masculinity. Led by Trudeau and Jean Chrétien, the federal Liberals never forgave Bourassa for vetoing the 1977 agreement in Victoria on a new constitutional charter. In the late 1970s, as Bourassa resisted Trudeau's patronage plans, the prime minister went to Quebec City and dismissed the premier as "a little hot dog eater." With a handshake to launch his retirement and a pension for sick new management, Bourassa came to be known as a politician several heads removed from reality.

Survivor. Then the many scandals erupted. The premier's immense price, \$100,000, for a house in the mountains, and a scandal last July, tried to negotiate a no-strike contract over 10 years with the Quebec Federation of Labor at the James Bay site. The deal would have given the union a 10% wage and cost-cutting with reports that several Que-

becois said: "He said: 'In the political court, I told my wife that I wanted to go and study the European Economic Community and forms of supra-national independence. The motto of Bourassa were too tempting than the motto of Florida, but I told her: 'I'll be back for the 1980 referendum.' Two days later, I left."

Bourassa came home briefly in 1977 to see if the leadership Liberals wanted him again. The answer was no. "There are people after my head, even though it has been chopped off," Bourassa told *Maclean's* at the time. He went back to Brussels and the Liberals elected Claude Ryan in 1978. Bourassa was never invited to the government. He was, however, on the staff of the "action" in

1978. In February, 1979, according to Bourassa, Ryan told him: "You should keep quiet for another 10 years."

In the fall of 1978, however, Bourassa returned—and Bourassa—paid dividends. At the last minute the PQ

village by village, Rotary by Rotary. My strategy was to build myself wide appeal at the grassroots."

When there were fanatics that leader Claude Ryan and Ontario's Jean Chrétien did not want to perform, Bourassa did them. He debated hard-line separatists like Pierre Bourgault and Jacques Paré in public. "I forced out," he said, "what the militants called me Rocky II. But I don't see any other example [than Churchill]." He added: "A remarkable trait, after being replaced by someone else at the head of the party, is a first in politics." What, then, did the referendum victory for the 1980 forces mean to Bourassa? "My launching pad."

But if that, there are still Claude Ryan to contend with—and the former *Le Devoir* publisher, who helped persuade Bourassa to reject the Victoria Charter in 1977, was not in a mood for charity. He dismissed Bourassa as running as a Liberal in the 1981 election



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Supporters cheer Bourassa; at least in my government we did not have any members in jail!

COVER

by saying, according to Bourassa, "I would rather lose without you than win with you." Concluded Bourassa: "If he had won in 1981, it would have been a totally different story." Not surprisingly, after most of the party deserted Ryan, there was no official tribute for the former leader last weekend. At the first session Friday night, Ryan sat solemnly in isolation at the end of the arena with his wife and a few old friends. Only when interim leader Gerald D. Lévesque acknowledged Ryan did a round of polite applause signal the outgoing chief's past efforts.

Bourassa himself also fought his old Ottawa enemies during his return to the top. Several key Trudeau ministers—including Francis Fox, who endorsed Bourassa—actively lobbied other potential candidates. A favorite of the Ottawa Liberals was former Liberal Finance minister Raymond Gauthier, who lost the leadership to Ryan and became chairman of the Montreal and District Savings Bank. But politician Bourassa approached Gauthier to persuade him not to join the race. Bourassa showed Gauthier a poll, carried out by an American firm, which indicated that Bourassa would beat Gauthier 3 to 1 among francophones. Facing an uphill fight, Gauthier decided to stay out. Pandit once again that Bourassa has undertaken to help Gauthier become mayor of Montreal when Jean Despres retires.

As Bourassa's strength grew during his low-key search through the traditional primaries in Quebec's 128 ridings, he became holder in defiance of his record. He remained Toronto Star correspondent Robert McKenna that there had not been any evidence to indicate that his in-laws had received preferen-

tial treatment from his government and that, after the rumors, he brought in new conflict-of-interest guidelines. And, in a reference to the PQ's Gilles Gougeon, married to two years for having sex with juvenile girls, and Claude Charbon, who pleaded guilty to shoplifting, Bourassa declared: "At least in my government we did not have any members sitting in jail."

Accused of being the marionette of multinational corporations, Bourassa mocked the PQ's obsession with its credit rating in New York. "Wall Street is calling the shots," he said, "and they're not even independent." He also bashed his attack on Lévesque for expediting every last month that violating Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had obtained independence. "There is still starvation and civil war there," Bourassa declared. "This is a

government which is obviously completely exhausted."

But: As he looked forward to his future tasks as leader, Bourassa should have little trouble establishing party unity, once the leadership wounds have healed. Although Johnson's defeat was a blow for the new generation of Montreal professionals, he was a senior official at Paul Desmarès' Power Corp.—his philosophy is in line with Bourassa's "Our first priority," he says, "is to stop discouraging investment." As for populist Paré, he favored ending the role of government and focusing on the "tangible projects" who have suffered the PQ's language law. And Bourassa himself, as he drives these things to stop the PQ, will have to demonstrate to Quebec voters that he has, indeed, changed for the better. So far, according to a Le Devoir poll last week, 46 per cent of Quebecers want him to become Liberal leader—but 31 per cent favor Johnson. On the eve of the convention, Bourassa learned that during his exile he had assigned his past errors, and that he realized that he had lost contact with ordinary citizens. He vowed to assure that he will not again be tripped by the dominant influence of his immediate entourage. That should not be difficult as long as Bourassa stays out of the legislature and travels the province. But as the next Quebec election approaches, he may be tripped by his old enemies. In one clear respect, seven years in the political wilderness have substantially altered the man. Said Bourassa: "I know what it's like to have a knife in my back."

With Greg DeGard in Montreal

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NEXT WAVE!
COROLLA

A small town rebellion in the Gaspé



Grande-Valée; burned down as mill office, nothing but social welfare and four months of seasonal fishing

The symbolism of the act was a powerful blow to the Parti Québécois government. The residents of the Gaspé municipality of Grande-Valée, Que. (pop. 1,600) sang lusty renditions of O Canada in French. They also chanted in French, "The English will save us." Translators played tape-of-war with the Quebec flag and then the very symbol of their province's independence movement was set aflame. At the same time the mayor resigned and urged Ottawans to claim the community as "federal territory." As the protests in the mill town escalated last week, it was clear that the Quebec government faced more than a local economic crisis over a closed sawmill, it confronted an agonizing challenge in a region where it wields the reins in the past two elections and one that is the stronghold of Premier René Lévesque.

Righteous: The trouble started 18 months ago when the money-lending Kofler provincial forestry corporation closed the Cho-Chois sawmill at Grande-Valée, leaving 69 employees out of work. The plant reopened for 12 weeks this summer, but only long enough for the employees to qualify for unemployment insurance. With the official unemployment rate in the Gaspé at 14.4 per cent—the highest in the nation—and up to 56 per cent in Grande-Valée itself, the closing frightened local people. The situation became worse when a mine and two other sawmills also closed down. Then, last week, in nearby Murdochville, Gaspé Mines told

more than 1,000 workers, including residents of Grande-Valée, that none of them will be rehired as planned.

The townspeople of Grande-Valée demanded that the Quebec government respect the Cho-Chois mill—and they were true about Quebec City's request for time to study the situation. Cho-Chois lost \$2.25-million in sales of \$22.8-million in the past five years and, said Energy and Resources Minister Yves Dubeau, "We're going to make profits or keep it closed down. The substantial losses since 1977 do not allow us to operate any longer on the old basis." Last week, the government finally announced that it will spend \$1 million to modernize the mill which will be reopened next year—and the crisis ended.

By the time Quebec City decided the fate of the mill, the town had already exploded into protest and frustrated flag-burning. Grande-Valée mayor Jean-Guy Gagné and his council resigned in sympathy with the protesters.

At a Thanksgiving weekend mass, Rev. Jacques Pelletier appealed for calm. But that night, someone started a fire at the sawmill which destroyed the front office. And last week a man punched mill manager Jean-Guy Lafrenière after an angry crowd stepped his car. Police arrested the assailant. For his part, Lévesque requested a meeting with the protesters. Verbally assured about the violence, the protesters carried protesters for setting fire to a plant they want to save. He said it was "unacceptable" that the climate had "led certain groups to pull down and tear up our Quebec national flag." He was also annoyed by Gagné's appeal to Ottawans for a federal takeover.

Forgotten: The outburst of Gaspé-Valée went beyond the sawmill. Despite the new revenues for the Canadian flag, residents have long felt that they have been forgotten by all governments. Said 25-year-old Grande-Valée resident Ronald Poirier: "There's nothing left but social welfare and a bit of fishing." Traditionally the fishing provides work for four months. Now that lumber and mine jobs have disappeared, local health officials have noted an increase in incidents of alcoholism and nervous disorders. Federal MP Alexandre Cyr takes no consolation from the trouble-busting the Parti Québécois. He concluded, "The shock lies with both levels of government. Even here, on the Gaspé coast, we're far from Ottawa and Quebec City. No one seems to be listening." ☐



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Revelations from a second-life politician

It might seem to be an unimpeachable drive to a second stint as leader of the Quebec Liberal Party, Robert Bourassa, gazing at it, was sounding more confident and more fearful than when his opponents doubted him from office in 1996. Labor troubles and allegations of cabinet conflict of interest at that time led to a smouldering Parti Québécois victory. Representing a small-conservative philosophy—the need for a better business climate, less power for unions, a more amiable relationship with Ottawa—he appealed to Quebecers who have become disillusioned with the out of the Parti Québécois nationalist rhetoric. He offered some of his views to Quebec journalist Guy Deslauriers.

On relations between Ottawa and Quebec: Whether it be Trudeau or anyone else, I think we can get along with Ottawa. In 1960 the federal government made some important constitutional overtures, the Quebec vote on immigration, family law, the concept of a distinct society for Quebec, judgments of the Supreme Court in *Reference* in Quebec. I will get along with Ottawa on the Constitution from now until 1998 and in a serene atmosphere.

On Quebec's turbulent labor relations: If the PQ wants to fight an election in the time of labor relations I can hardly wait. The people no longer want the tradition of civil disobedience which has existed in Quebec for the past 20 years. We are the only stratified society to live in a climate of broken contracts, violated special legislation, regulations which are soiled at, and illegal strikes in the essential services. This condition has caused us as it has [former premiers Jean Lesage and Daniel Johnson]. It will also ruin Lesage. We have to put an end to the guerrilla power of the unions. In the essential services such as hospitals, the metro, hydro or even in schools which would put the academic year in jeopardy, my solution is the creation of a labor tribunal in charge of applying the law with automatic sanctions. I hate the expression "autonomous bodies." And the unions will be such that there will be no more strikes in the essential services. I guarantee you that. The people are ripe for that. As for what constitutes essential services they must be defined by a special tribunal. They do not mean municipal or municipal services, hospitals, mass transit, hydro, in Montreal at certain times—they are essential.

On high technology: That would be my first priority absolutely. If we fail to meet the technological challenge we will become an underdeveloped province by the end of the century. We already have 75,000 people in Montreal working in high-tech industries but we have two times fewer high level graduates than Ontario. We could, for instance, give more money to universities.



On the giant James Bay hydroelectric project (which Bourassa failed to launch): I find it unbelievable, in fact, that the second phase of the James Bay project has been put off until the next century. The markets are at our doorstep. I am ready to personally go to New York and launch a publicity campaign. Why would they refuse our electricity at 50 per cent cheaper and without pollution or acid rain?

On the conflict between Quebec and Newfoundland (over a longstanding contract dispute concerning the Churchill Falls project): There is simply no question of reopening the contract between Hydro-Quebec and Newfoundland. That would be illegal. A contract is a contract and we cannot create a dangerous precedent which would risk undermining our credibility with future clients who are anxious to sign firm contracts with us. I will go to visit [Newfoundland Premier Brian] Peckford and I will say to him, "It's your money. We will compensate you for the losses which the contract now imposes on you by splitting the profits of a common development of the five great rivers of the north shore [of the St. Lawrence River]." Now that is a solution.

On 500 101 (the 10 km which restricts the use of English in Quebec): At least 95 per cent of francophones Quebecers want to make R110 more flexible and eliminate the abuse. We must return to common sense. On signs, French could be obligatory and all other languages could be discretionary. The "Canada clause" under which the Constitution guarantees the right to be educated in one's mother tongue where numbers weren't in almost entirely integrated by the courts into 500 101. The French language tests for professionals could be improved. All of that is a matter of how the law is applied. The law has to be made more flexible but it also has to be applied with more understanding. I intend to point out those aspects of the law which are unacceptable and I would apply it in a responsible fashion.

On foreign trade: Quebec has to open up to the world. The province's share of Canada's international exports has been declining since 1980. I intend to launch a political program integrated into foreign trade. At this point, everything is in confusion in Quebec City. What we have is open competition between the departments of intergovernmental affairs, industry, commerce and tourism, foreign trade and the Industrial Development Corporation.

On the giant James Bay hydroelectric project (which Bourassa failed to launch): I find it unbelievable, in fact, that the second phase of the James Bay project has been put off until the next century. The markets are at our doorstep. I am ready to personally go to New York and launch a publicity campaign. Why would they refuse our electricity at 50 per cent cheaper and without pollution or acid rain?

On the conflict between Quebec and Newfoundland (over a longstanding contract dispute concerning the Churchill Falls project): There is simply no question of reopening the contract between Hydro-Quebec and Newfoundland. That would be illegal. A contract is a contract and we cannot create a dangerous precedent which would risk undermining our credibility with future clients who are anxious to sign firm contracts with us. I will go to visit [Newfoundland Premier Brian] Peckford and I will say to him, "It's your money. We will compensate you for the losses which the contract now imposes on you by splitting the profits of a common development of the five great rivers of the north shore [of the St. Lawrence River]." Now that is a solution.

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Bourassa: "before to common sense"

not only in the sectors where we want to promote studies in the electrical level.

On state enterprises: State enterprises account for two thirds of our economy but last year their exports accounted for only 40 per cent of our GDP (Gross Interior Product). I intend to set up a committee made up of businessmen to reduce their number. We cannot produce efficiency in such a bureaucracy. For example, the Quebec Society of Cartography with 51 offices in sales had a \$700,000 deficit.

An ambitious economic paper

By Carol Gear

Six years ago, the Economic Council of Canada stopped setting economic targets. For 16 years, the country had persistently fallen short of its ambitious growth, inflation and unemployment goals which the council set. Then, in 1973, writing chairman George Flett decided to stop embarrassing the government and retooling Canadians how badly the economy was performing. But the decision to abandon target-setting seemed to reduce the 46-million-member federal advisory body to just one of many economic forecasting agencies. This year, to mark its 20th anniversary, the council has decided, once again, to give the nation standards to aim for. "Many Canadians have forgotten the dimensions of Canada's true economic potential and are willing to settle for second or third-rate solutions," chairman David Slater declared in the council's latest annual review released last week. "The annual reports set the pace and believe that with good economic sense, government and labor and management can work toward the high ground."

But the high ground, as defined by the 1987-member agency, may once again prove unattainable. The council calls for an unemployment rate of between six and eight per cent by 1990. At the same time, it wants inflation held to less than five per cent with the economy growing at a rate of no less than 4.5 per cent a year. These figures are wildly out of line with the expectations of every major forecasting agency in the country—including the Economic Council itself. Its own computer projects an unemployment rate of more than 11 per cent for the next four years, inflation ranging between five and six per cent until the late 1990s and a growth rate of four per cent this year and next, dropping to less than two per cent in 1990. Flett with this gap between what might be and what seems likely to be, the council asked, "With the recovery underway, what more optimistic time lies there to encourage this nation to higher ground?"

The council itself pinpoints the major obstacle to the achievement of its targets. "They presuppose a working consensus by which Canadians, through

their institutions, outlook and policies, can pull together reflectively to promote these goals," the report says. But currently, the prospects for any such working consensus are not bright. For one thing, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and the 50 provincial premiers

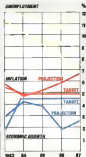
cannot even agree to meet and discuss the economy. For another, labor troubles are heating up across the country and regional tensions persistently flare up on issues ranging from freight rates to language rights. The council recognizes the evidence of constant discontent. But it clings to the hope that "with a spirit of enterprise, determination and co-operation that has marked the best of our heritage, Canadians can look forward to new achievements and more favorable growth in the years to come."

But for all its optimism, the report does contain several practical suggestions. On the controversial question of medicine, for one, it urges the federal and provincial governments to stop quarrelling over who will pay the country's burgeoning health care costs and to look seriously at ways to save money. Two promising possibilities, it says, are the increased use of paramedics and more preventive medicine. Neither of those ideas is new. The federal government has been pushing preventive health care since 1974, but there is still room for new programs.

Similarly, in the housing sector, the council calls for the introduction of shelter allowances for low-income tenants. That is an idea the Trudeau government considered—and rejected as too costly—in 1981. But Paul Grogan, who was housing minister at the time, still supports the approach and he



Slater with the report: 'what more optimistic time to convert this nation to higher ground'



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PROFIT FROM OUR EXPERIENCE



B.C. teachers demonstrating in Vancouver: even the closing dinner was restrained

Bennett's relentless restraint

David Barrett, British Columbia's NDP Opposition Leader, is in no mood for apologies. Two weeks ago, the 28-year veteran of Victoria politics and a former journalist was dragged bodily from the legislature and hauled for the rest of the session for leaving a nonstop session with the acting Speaker. Then, last week, after two days of lengthy meetings aimed at brokering a motion to reinstate Barrett, Social Credit House Leader Garth Gidycz said that Barrett must apologize in order to take his seat again. Barrett refused. "There is absolutely nothing I will apologize for," he declared. "I want a pound of flesh when it is not due and there is no way I am going to apologize." With that declaration, Barrett—who plans to retire from his seat in the spring—may never sit in the House again.

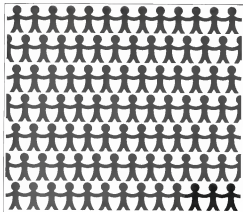
Barrett's absence from the legislature last week made little difference to the proceedings, and the Socials continued their "legislation by exhaustion" tactics to push through their controversial 26-bill restraint budget. On Wednesday, after 21 hours of debate, 54 recorded votes and a record 10 closure motions, the government finally forced clause-by-clause passage of one of its most contentious bills—the Public Sector Restraint Act—which will allow the government to fix public-sector wages. NDP MIA Gordon Klassen after the draining debate. "It is a black day for British Columbia and labor relations. The government has rolled industrial relations in the public sector back to where they were in the 1950s."

With that major legislation passed, the Socials adjourned for a four-day annual convention at the Hotel Vancouver. For Socials, the convention was both a coronation of Premier William Bennett and a victory celebration for the May election win. But the meeting was a rallying point for thousands of protesters who angrily marched outside, demonstrating against Bennett's tough reforms.

Restraint was also the main topic of discussion among 1,000 delegates. It was evident in the modest lunch selection of fish and chips and beer. Even the closing dinner—usually a lavish five-course feast—was transformed into a restrained buffet. As Bennett was piped in to open the convention, he received a standing ovation from the delegates. It was his second of the week. Three days earlier, in a speech to the Business Council on National Issues in Toronto, Bennett tried to draw a ray of optimism from the province with the most troubled labor relations in Canada. But it was his hard-hitting conservative message that drew 100 of Canada's captains of industry to their feet. In a similar roaring speech to the Socials, he laid out his plan for the year and the Liberals. "The polls show that the people of this country do not want the easy answers of the left," he said.

Although Bennett was overwhelmingly lauded by convention delegates, there were concerns that some of his program cuts may be too severe. B.C. delegates soundly defeated a resolution to reinstate the effect of the restraint plan, which overrode rent increases and was dismantled in the budget. As the Socials have already shown in Victoria, they will not tolerate any opposition to their programs—not even from within the ranks.

—JACK O'HARA in Vancouver.



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PEOPLE

Helen Shaver had changed agents, and just won a three-part extension after a one-shot appearance on NBC's *Ally Sheer Show*, when Sam Peckinpah called her. Even though she had an emotional commitment to another project, the 31-year-old actress from St. Thomas, Ont., decided that "if a legend wants to meet you, you go." Peckinpah, the master of Hollywood gore, wanted Shaver for a role in *The Outermen Weekend*, his just-released film of Robert Lurtz's 1972 best seller. Shaver, whose career has followed a roller-coaster course since her television arrival, *Jessie Novak*, was startled, welcomed the new role. Even more welcome is her newfound sense of peace with herself after three introspective years of "stripping away the mask" and acknowledging her own vulnerability. That sense of peace will likely surface through this fall as Shaver costars with two of Hollywood's hottest stars, **Douglas Moore** and **Eddie Murphy**, in a feature entitled *Kinky Way Out*.

Throughout his career **Frank Sinatra** has been renowned for his closeness with members of the media. The latest reporter to feed his icy blast is **Katy Kelley**, a recently infamous who has been hit with a libelation lawsuit by the singer in an attempt to block an unauthorized biography of *Of Blue Eyes* Kelley, who has already earned out 200



Shaver in Peckinpah's *The Outermen Weekend*: "If a legend wants to meet you, you go"

interviews for the book, says she will press on, and she has the support of a coalition of writers' groups in fighting the lawsuit, which states that Sinatra has "chosen to keep private many of the private aspects of his life." In fact, Sinatra is probably quite right to worry about the account that Kelley would produce. Her previous best-selling efforts, *Elizabeth Taylor*, the *Last Star* and *Julius O'Neil*, at best, sensational. As Jay Felding noted in a *Globe and Mail* review of the Taylor book two years ago, "One says it for the dirt it delivers, and big scandals are decidedly the order of the day."

and dance. Cohen eked by doing a quick boogie with a feathered but obliging ballerina. Then came **Bob Carter** offered \$13,000 if rock promoter **Murray** (*The Party* name) would kiss the corpse of Bush's, at center stage. Petrus Dinkels, on the grounds that he did not know what Bush had died of. At certain odd the week, including *Sony Canada's Joe Culnan*, Vancouver *Whisper* owner **Herb Copert**, actor **Frank Pajant** and lawyer **Joe Levine**, blessed the audience. And the city's new **Ronald McDonald House**, which provides accommodation for parents of hospitalized children, will \$25,000 rather. ☐

Sinatra: sensational shovels of dirt



For ballet parties it was small compensation, but when dance superstar **Karen Kain** was scheduled by a minor leg injury in Vancouver early this month, the National Ballet of Canada came up with another attraction. During a taverna scene in the midst of *Don Quixote*, the audience became aware of some peculiar activities among a group of hooded monks at the back of the stage. The "Monks of the Benedictine Order" were in fact prominent Vancouverites who had paid \$2,000 to the Ronald McDonald House charity for the privilege of appearing on stage. But they were not content just to sit still. First one of the brothers, Vancouver *San columnist* **Danny Boyd**, offered another \$5,000 to McDonald's Canada president **George Cohen** if he would get up

Kain in *Don Quixote*: Small reward for parties



Reagan inches toward D-Day

By Michael Posner

Although he has still not made any formal announcement, it is an article of faith in Republican Party circles that President Ronald Reagan will seek a second term. That possibility became a probability on Oct. 27 with the official formation of the Reagan-Bush Re-election Committee. Opening its doors on Capitol Hill, the campaign organization began work on a

real intention. Even Lantz, saying that Reagan's signed consent to formation of the re-election committee made him legally a candidate, conceded that the 72-year-old president had left himself a "little wiggle room."

Reagan's reluctance to announce his plans early is understandable. If he is not planning to run, the announcement of his candidacy becomes an surprise in importance. At the same time, if he is going to run, then every presidential

to his reelection bid—the South, Hispanics and, to a lesser extent, women. On many foreign policy issues, Reagan has shifted drastically to the political center, attempting to broaden his appeal. The tactic has angered many hard-core right wingers, but White House officials believe that the disaffected will return to the Republican fold when the campaign heats up. Two high profile trips abroad—in Japan and South Korea next month and to China next



Reagan and First Lady Nancy, the full cast of the Republican Party stands ready to begin the campaign

major door-to-door fund-raising drive, confident that Reagan's declaration is only days or at most weeks away. Indeed the Republican National Committee's chairman, Senator Paul Lantz, insured after a 15-minute talk with Reagan. "In football terms, this candidacy is on the six-inch line."

Still, there is a persistent belief among a growing number of observers that a Reagan re-election bid is by no means a certainty. The sleeper remains a mystery. But it is a measure of Reagan's ability to play the traditional east-west re-election game that less than 10 months before the party's nominating convention, virtually no one outside his immediate family, knows his

trip, statement, or appointment will be open to charges of political opportunism. Still, the campaign remains in casting some concern in Republican National Committee headquarters. The reason: should Reagan choose not to run, the fight is assumed him will be severely lashed and perhaps ugly.

In the meantime, party workers and White House aides are proceeding under the assumption that Reagan will run. And the president has done nothing to discourage their preliminary campaign plans. Indeed, the desire of evidence in support of a second candidacy is long and persuasive. In trips around the country, the president has reached out to groups and exposed vital

April—are designed to add lustre to Reagan's image as statesman. Perhaps most important of all, Reagan's wife, Nancy, considered a powerful influence on her husband, said recently that she would not stand in his way if he wants a second term.

But political considerations may still convince Reagan not to run. The Republicans stand to lose majority control of the Senate in the 1984 election, putting a substantial, new obstacle in the way of Reagan's legislative proposals. As well, while the economy is now enjoying a modest recovery, future budget deficits will likely force a rise in taxes—a prospect philosophically abhorrent to the president.

But the most convincing rationale for retirement has nothing to do with Reagan himself or politics. Instead, the argument turns on the health of Nancy Reagan. By her own admission, the First Lady has lost all passion for an already tiny house, dropping down five dress sizes. She blames nervous tension and loss of appetite. But in numerous Washington, some reports suggest a more serious illness. Nancy Reagan has looked gaunt and fatigued in recent public appearances and, last year, she was successfully treated for a small malignant pit cancer. Her aides acknowledge that she has not felt well recently, but they say that she is not seriously ill. Still, the feeling persists that she has been misdiagnosed. The prospect of another four years in the White House, the influence could be decisive.

At the same time, several deadlines for the president's expected declaration have passed. Party officials had first anticipated his decision last July. Then presidential assistants hinted that he would make the announcement by Labor Day, after a reflective holiday on the beach. When Labor Day passed, they suggested that Reagan would declare before he left for Japan or when he returned. Now, some Republicans indicate, he will announce his decision after the American Thanksgiving holiday weekend, Nov. 26 to 27. Still others say his night will wait until January. For his part, the president declared: "There is no way that I am going to make or announce a decision until the last possible moment."

To that end, the president approved formation of the re-election committee, formally known as Reagan-Bush 84, but carefully avoided notifying the Federal Election Commission that he has decided to seek a second term. The rule probably will be one's adviser, but the process could drag on for some weeks.

If Reagan does not run, Vice-President George Bush would have a commanding claim to the nomination. And there would be little time for such potential challengers as Senate Majority leader Howard Baker or Rep. Jack Kemp (NY)—to mount effective campaigns, although they would probably try. But the overwhelming majority still insists that Reagan is, and has always been, looking for a second term. The husband of one who has put slightly affected him and he enjoys the exercise of power. If he announces that he will not run, he can claim achievements in combatting inflation and curbing interest rates, while maintaining that such reasons to be anxious for a second term. A persuasive argument, and the full cast of the Republican Party stands ready to begin the campaign. The only thing missing is Ronald Reagan's final cue.

Secrets of the Interior

Political surprises are rare in Washington, where leaks and whips are ahead. But President Ronald Reagan caught both the capital and the nation off guard last week when he nominated National Security Advisor William Clark to succeed outgoing Interior Secretary James Watt. The 48-year-old Wyoming rancher had resigned on Oct. 9 to avoid becoming the first cabinet appointee in American history whose ouster was demanded by the Senate. But not even Secretary of State George Shultz, who lunched with Clark hours before the president's announcement, knew

White House staff by shifting him out of the National Security Council. Reagan seemed likely to strain his already prickly relations with the right. Nor were the vocal environmental lobbies pleased with the move, because Clark comes to nations the very policies that had made Watt's 2½-year tenure as steward of the nation's natural resources controversial.

At the same time, Clark's nomination—at least from Reagan's vantage point—served several purposes. The move proved nothing different to LE. At least three of the top names on the White House search list resigned themselves from consideration. But in choosing Clark, Reagan will cement the loyalty of Republicans in the west—a vital political base—who applauded Watt's environmentally pro-development leanings. Reagan of Clark: "He is a God-fearing westerner, a fourth-generation rancher and a proven I trust." Besides, as the president inches closer to declaring his candidacy for a second term, the choice of a less abrasive national security adviser may be a shrewd tactical maneuver. Clark has frequently antagonized congressional committees and some US allies with his blunt, anti-Soviet rhetoric. His probable successor, Middle East troublemaker Robert McFarlane, may be more palatable.



Clark: awaiting a political destiny

Clark's departure may also produce greater harmony in the White House where he frequently battled with Chief of Staff James Baker and presidential aide Michael Deaver. Shultz, who has privately complained about Clark's overly cautious involvement in made important efforts, will also gain from the move. Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes insisted last week that foreign policy would continue to be made in the Oval Office. But it seemed likely that Shultz would resign pre-emptively in that case. Clark, a small, trim, policy in Central America, the Middle East and toward the Soviet Union will likely reflect his more pragmatic approach.

Clark, 48, has made a name in Reagan-appointed jobs. He was the president's chief of staff during Reagan's term as California governor, and Reagan named him to the state supreme court. He also served as deputy to Alexander Haig at the state department during the first year of the administration, then took over from Richard Allen at 306 13 months ago. With no previous experience in federal government, Clark is entering Reagan's house of a single stroke, around one political liability and neutralized a second.

—MICHAEL FORBES in Washington

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The Gulf war's global threat



Strait of Hormuz; Super Standard (below): an ever more sinister scenario

When Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati warned in the United Nations on Sept. 30 that Tehran would close the strategic Strait of Hormuz if Iraq threatened Iranian oil exports from the Persian Gulf, the prospect seemed remote. The planned delivery by France to Iraq of five Super Standard fighter-bombers capable of carrying the deadly Scout missile had still not taken place. Not only that, France's ally, in particular Washington, was pressing President François Mitterrand's government to withhold delivery of the aircraft and avoid worsening an already menacing situation. Then, on Oct. 7, the Super Standards, in battle-gray warpaint, left the Le Havre airbase in Brittany for Iraq, raising fears of an escalation in the three-year war between Iraq and Iraq that could cut off Western oil supplies through the gulf. That threat was underlined last week by the speaker of the Iranian Majlis (parliament), Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani. "Any time we feel it necessary we can take the Persian Gulf out of use," Rafsanjani declared. "With the closure of the gulf, the West will have a very cold winter."

A closure would raise major problems for the West. One-sixth of the non-Communist world's oil passes through the Strait of Hormuz and the possibility of a blockade caused an immediate rise of up to 50 cents a barrel in spot crude oil prices. But at week's end an even more sinister scenario was proposed. Iranian strategists a possible Iraqi plan to create a situation in which the United States and its allies might be

drawn into the conflict in support of Iraq.

Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, in an interview said that Baghdad needed the Super Standards to break Iraq's monopoly on use of the straits. Iranian military dominance in the area has meant that Iraq's sole means of exporting oil since hostilities began in 1980 has been through a pipeline across Turkey to the Mediterranean. Late in the week, Iraq claimed to have sunk two Iranian frigates in the straits.

But Western diplomats in Baghdad were convinced that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has a wider tactical goal in buying the Super Standards: to provoke Iraq into carrying out the threat and force Western nations to

intervene to save their oil supplies. That would effectively make the West Iraq's ally, saving Hussein's hard-pressed regime from destruction. Said one Western source in Baghdad: "For Hussein it's the only way out."

The French fighter-bombers, with a high-altitude speed of 750 m.p.h. and an ability to fly for 90 minutes without refueling, can detect targets like an Iranian tanker at a distance of up to 80 miles. As well, their lethal capabilities were clearly demonstrated in last year's Falklands conflict when they sank the British destroyer Sheffield and the oil tanker ship Atlantic Conveyor.

To counter that threat, Western embassies last week pressed Hussein to use restraint. But they also took reserve steps to keep the Strait of Hormuz open. The Pentagon ordered a force of 1,000 Marines to leave their station at Lebanon for the gulf. There they joined another force of six ships including the aircraft carrier Ranger. The White House warned Iraq that any move to close the Strait of Hormuz would merit action by Washington. Real presidential spokesman Larry Speakes: "The principle of freedom of navigation in the gulf is an important interest for the international community." The 50-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, a defense grouping which links Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), also prepared a response. As troops from the council held joint exercises in the UAE, Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz issued a clear warning to Baghdad: "Iraq has the right to say what it likes and we have the right to defend," he said. Indeed, as hundreds of Iranian students cheered their contempt of France's decision outside the French embassy in Tehran, there seemed little doubt that the sequel to any Iraqi use of its new-found muscle will have profound, worldwide repercussions. ♦



AP/WIDE

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Scramble in a supermarket. Shamir, a delicate mechanism was undermined

ISRAEL

Reaping the fiscal whirlwind

The scenes of panic were among the worst in Israel's 35-year history. For days, fearing an imminent devaluation of the shekel, Israelis had been selling millions of bank and other shares in a desperate bid to convert their holdings into hard currency and preserve their savings. In the process they threatened to undermine the entire banking system, forcing the indefinite closure of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Then last week, as the incoming administration of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir announced a harsh austerity package, including the slashing of food and other subsidies, a wave of panic buying began. At 7:30 a.m. on Oct. 13, lines of housewives besieged supermarkets, seeking to beat a midnight deadline for price increases. In minutes they swept the shelves bare, using empty baskets as shopping carts, pushed and shoving for admission. Shoppers fought with a belligerent shopping bag. "I know what I'm doing. I'm investing my money in frozen chickens."

Clearly, the government's measures struck a devastating blow against living standards. After an all-night cabinet session, Finance Minister Yoram Aridor announced an immediate 33.7-per-cent devaluation of the shekel. That

step followed a 7.5-per-cent devaluation in August and the commercial banks' decision to cut the rate by a further 5.5 per cent in the wake of the previous week's share-selling spree. But it was the government's other measures that most inflamed Israeli resentment. Aridor announced drastic cuts in the subsidies that have helped them keep pace with inflation. As a result, prices of such staples as bread, cooking oil, meat and poultry doubled overnight. Not only that, Aridor forewarned the government's intention to gradually reduce the indexation payments which reimburse wage earners for up to 58 per

cent of cost of living increases. Finally, in an attempt to avert a crash, the government guaranteed bank share prices. If Aridor had stopped there, the crisis might have blown over without major casualties within the government. But, after the announcement of the austerity package, the finance minister leaked details of yet another proposal—to devalue the shekel to the U.S.

dollar. That step raised a further because it would link Israel too closely to the United States. In fact, Aridor was forced to resign and Shamir issued a statement to pacify the nation. Only the measures so far announced would be implemented, he said. "We have no plans which will damage savings."

However, the turmoil imposed an almost intolerable strain on the fragile coalition which the 67-year-old Shamir had patched together in five weeks of tense negotiations following the resignation of his predecessor, Menachem Begin. A senior Opposition Labour Party figure, Gad Yasevitz, called for the government's immediate resignation. The powerful Histadrut trade union federation threatened a "national warning strike" this week, when the majority Likud Party, whose Likud forms a vital part of the coalition's slender majority, threatened to desert Shamir unless he took steps to disavow the pace.

The bank runs and Shamir's restoration measures have undermined the delicate mechanism that Israelis have developed to keep themselves solvent in the face of soaring inflation. That system has rested on a unique blend of financial dexterity, ingenuity and the co-operation of the banks. As soon as they received their monthly pay, citizens many Israelis have been buying dollars or bank shares with half of their money in order to preserve its purchasing power. Halfway through the month, they changed the dollars back to shekels or sold the shares. The alternative to playing the money market has been to run an overdraft. Virtually every Israeli has one as a matter of routine. The banks are patient; they can afford to be with interest rates at 50 per cent on authorized overdrafts and anything up to 100 per cent on unauthorized ones.

Large firms have been paid by instalment with postdated cheques. Landlords requested the rent every month in U.S. dollars, then converted it to shekels at the going rate. If all else failed, Israelis have proven accustomed to asking for a raise. Most employers agreed. But in the future they are unlikely to be so helpful. Indeed, last week, most Israelis were in a state of shock, waiting with trepidation the scheduled reopening of the stock market over the weekend.

And since if the current share price crash blows over, the prospect for even the most imaginative financiers in the state of Israel was one of hand-tied.

—ERIC SILVER, with Des Zaretsky in Jerusalem.



BRITAIN

Exit of an eminent adulterer

When British Trade and Industrial Secretary Cecil Parkinson admitted his eight-year affair with a former secretary, Sam Kneip, and her pregnancy, his chances of surviving the resulting storm seemed strong. Kneip, 36, is expecting the couple's first child and the Conservative Party chairman's baby in January. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whom Parkinson informed of his predicament on election night last June, for one, firmly endorsed her support. Then, last week, after six days of mauling controversy and two revelations about Parkinson's affair, Thatcher issued a 5 a.m. statement to her 50-year-old minister. In a sober interview in her suite at Blackpool's Imperial Hotel during the party's convention, Thatcher told Parkinson she could no longer protect him. Kneip was a one-time senior mistress from No. 10 Downing St., Thatcher's official residence, and that Parkinson had resigned.

For Parkinson, the decision was a bitter setback. As a Thatcher protégé, Parkinson had confidently tapped him as a possible future Tory leader. For the Conservatives, the resignation came as

a climax to a week of atrocities. They had intended the party's 10th convention to be the grand finale to a triumphant year that the Parkinson scandal was only one of a number of issues that spoiled the festivities. Blackhead discontent over Thatcher's inflexible leadership and hard-line policies, given new impetus by her strident stance during her recent Canadian visit, bubbled hotly behind the scenes. Then an opinion poll revealed that Labour, freshly regrouped behind its new leader, 41-year-old Neil Kinnock, had narrowed the Tories' once-impenetrable lead to a mere three per cent. Finally, an explosive internal Tory report revealed that right-wing and right press groups had deeply infiltrated the party. Said John Smith, Labour opposition energy critic: "It's as though a truckload of Tories came and just bashed up to No. 10."

Still, it was the Parkinson scandal that held centre stage. A mounting chorus from party stalwarts and leading public figures criticised Parkinson's decision to stay in office. One Tory MP called him "a self-appointed dictator and a damned fool." The Bishop of Bath

and Wells, John Baker, in whose diocese Kneip lives, delivered a stinging judgment. A man irreproachable in personal matters could not be trusted in larger ones, he said. "The incredible thing would have been to emerge. The final straw was an interview. Kneip gave to The Times of London. She said Parkinson had proposed marriage, then changed his mind but Mr. May when he found she was expecting his baby. He again proposed marriage on election day and she had once more accepted. But after a session with his wife and family in London he again backed out."

In the end, it was a week for stiff upper lips and tight smiles. Thatcher set the tone in a defiant keynote speech which contained a single glowing reference to Parkinson, by then back in his Hertfordshire home, besieged by reporters. "We do not forget," Thatcher told applauding delegates, "the man who so brilliantly organised the [election] campaign." But Britain's Conservatives will not forget either their anti-eminent man in Blackpool. And for Thatcher, the future is less promising than it has been for a long time. And as opposition to her policies strengthens, both within her party and in the country, her own future looks less assured than her 344-seat overall majority in Parliament would suggest.

—CAROL KENNEDY in London.



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Flaying homage to Seoul's martyrs: the assassins missed their scheduled rendezvous with a North Korean ship

SOUTH KOREA

A bitter quest for revenge

After the sorrow, the fury burns out. More than a million grandfatherly people gathered in Seoul last week for the funeral of 16 South Koreans, including four cabinet ministers, killed in the Oct. 9 bomb blast in the Burmese capital of Rangoon. As representatives of 30 nations, led by US Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, looked on, sobbing relatives of the dead filed past a giant altar bedecked with yellow and white chrysanthemums and bearing photographs of the victims. Buddhist monks chanted the last rites in the rainiest morning of rains. Throughout the country, South Koreans observed a one-minute silence before the dead received a martyrs' burial in the national cemetery. Then thousands demonstrated in the streets of Seoul and other cities in clamor and protest for those they held responsible—the Communist government in North Korea and its agents. "How can we control our swelling anger?" asked South Korean Prime Minister Kim Sang-Nyung. "This heinous atrocity was perpetrated by those who have the same blood as us."

Demagogues in the streets quickly adopted Kim's theme, demanding revenge and carrying placards urging, "Let's exterminate the North Korean barbarity." Indeed, the night evidence that the Koreans and South Koreans of officials collected seemed to justify the charge. In the days following the explosion, Burmese authorities announced that they had captured two Korean "terrorists" and killed a third. But they refused to reveal whether the men were from the north or south and they did

not link them directly to the assassinations. For its part, the North Korean government denied any complicity. A statement described Seoul's accusations as ridiculous and preposterous. But the subsequent death of a US hospital in the Philippines of South Korean Vice-Premier Minister Lee Kye Wook, from injuries sustained in the blast, renewed the South Koreans' anger and suspicion.

Some observers believed that the hunting down of the three Korean terrorists was simply Burma's way of trying to placate the South Koreans. Official statements describing the incidents said one suspect was captured while swimming in a creek near Rangoon. He threw a grenade at his pursuers, igniting himself and two civilians. In a second encounter, one Korean was shot dead and another escaped capture after throwing a grenade at police and civilians, injuring three policemen. But he was arrested the next day in a rice paddy near Rangoon after killing three soldiers and injuring himself with another grenade.

South Korean investigators immediately demanded access to the prisoners who, they claimed, were members of a five-man North Korean assassination squad. As well, Australian intelligence sources said the men had been landed from a North Korean freighter, the Yong On Gu Khe. The Australians said the freighter had waited to pick up the men after the assassination, but that it left when the suspected assassins were caught.

Suspensions hardened further when the official South Korean news service

reported that Burmese officials said they had "conclusive evidence" implicating North Korea. The agency also reported that South Korea had asked the Burmese government to break off diplomatic relations with the north. Apparently Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hseng told the South Korean authorities of the findings while he was in Seoul to attend the funeral. Later the South Korean foreign ministry took the extraordinary step of denying that the Burmese had made any such statement. But diplomatic sources explained that the Burmese foreign minister had indeed told the South Koreans its neighbors to the north were involved, but with the understanding that the information would remain confidential. As a result, in the face of Burmese protests, South Korea backtracked.

Still, whatever the truth of Seoul's allegations, little doubt remained that South and North Korea were approaching a potentially dangerous confrontation. South Korea's 600,000 armed forces and 40,000 US troops in the country remained in a state of heightened alert, facing North Korea across the demilitarized zone that divides the two countries.

At work's end, South Korean President Chun Doo-Hwan reshuffled his depleted cabinet, appointing a new prime minister Choo In-Chang, 68, and replacing the ministers killed in the bomb blast. He also was reported to have told Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe that Seoul would not retaliate militarily against the north. But the North Koreans claimed that southern troops had fired shots across the demilitarized zone, underlining the danger that the Rangoon tragedy could yet provoke further north-south conflict.

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Don Neilson is Manager - Purchasing, for Gulf Canada Resources Inc. He is a native Calgaryan whose 28 years of Gulf service have been spent entirely in the purchasing profession in the Alberta oil patch. Don is interested in community affairs and is active in minor hockey development. He is shown here with son Scott, 12, during a community hockey tournament in Calgary.

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GULF CANADA LIMITED

Nicaragua: the fire next time

The CIA-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Front's previous strike was swift and devastating. Operating from speedboats and light planes, they sprayed the Pacific Coast port of Corinto with rocket and machine-gun fire. Then they fired, leaving a fast-dieping 34 million gallons of gasoline and diesel fuel ablaze. The raiders also destroyed 600 tons of medicine and food donated by the United Nations and slightly damaged a South Korean freighter carrying cooking oil from Canada. A total of 15 people were reported injured.

Twenty-four hours later, as strong winds threatened to spread flames from a 1.6-million gallon diesel fuel storage tank to volatile fuel in neighboring warehouses, the Nicaraguan government ordered the removal of Corinto's 18,000 inhabitants. Said regional army commander Juan Pizarro: "If the fire reaches the other tanks, the whole city will disappear."

By week's end, firefighters from Mexico, Colombia and Cuba had brought the blaze under control, and Corinto's inhabitants were struggling back to their homes. But the legacy of bitterness cast a pall of gloom over official contacts with two senior visitors from Washington. As Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Langhorne Motley flew in to press the administration's case for "assured" elections and the withdrawal of alleged Nicaraguan support for El Salvador's left-wing guerrillas, Motley sent a note to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz protesting against a "crusade" act. The Sandinistas in Nicaragua also drew an icy welcome to former secretary of state Henry Kissinger, whose special commission is on its first fact-finding tour of Central American problem areas. But the chief impact of the raid, the most spectacular success yet achieved by the anti-Sandinista rebels, was to underline the vulnerability of Nicaragua's struggling economy.

Indeed, the strike marked a sharp

change of tactics by the Honduran-based FDR, which had previously concentrated on subduing Nicaraguan territory from its bases in Honduras, to the north. The strike on Corinto coincided with fresh reports of fighting there. A Nicaraguan army spokesman said Sandinista forces were battling an incursion by a force of up to 2,000 men in the province of Zelaya. But the Nicaraguans have easily contained such incursions in the past and the attack on Corinto confirmed that the guerrillas have

subverted a prolonged campaign of economic sabotage, particularly along the Pan-American Highway which runs like a lifeline through the middle of the country, could lead to increased popular pressure on the Sandinistas to make an accommodation with the United States. Declining living standards are the Nicaraguans' principal grievance. The average family must now spend 70 per cent of its income on food, by encouraging the anti-Sandinistas to sabotage Nicaragua's economy, Washington may also hope to make even more tantalizing the prospect of the American aid package which Kissinger is likely to recommend.

In fact, the anti-Sandinista guerrillas made that strategy crystal clear at week's end with another raid, on Puerto Sandino, where most of Nicaragua's crude oil imports land. Their target was oil pumping machinery on the highly vulnerable pipeline which links Puerto Sandino to a refinery at Managua. Afterwards, the Euse company announced that it would no longer allow its ships to transport Nicaragua's oil imports from Mexico, which supplies all Managua's petroleum needs at discount prices. But Washington may have underestimated the Sandinista determination. In an emotionally charged speech to thousands of cheering Nicaraguans, leader Daniel Ortega admitted that economic sabotage has so far cost Nicaragua more than \$200 million. But he then disclosed that the country is seeking the means to defend its air space—its apparent contradiction that Managua is seeking to buy Korean War-vintage MIG-17s from an anti-Mac country to strengthen its obsolete air force. Ortega also announced a six-point emergency program which included increased internal security, speeded-up militia training and strict fuel rationing. Calling on Nicaraguans to prepare for battle against the neighboring Honduran army and "U.S. occupation troops" stationed there, Ortega added: "This is the hour of defiance, conquer or die." Few observers doubted that his words signalled the onset of a new round of violence in the troubled region.

—PAUL ELLMAN in Managua



Kissinger with Costa Rican President Alberto Monge, hour of defiance.

switched to economic targets. Military analysts expect that the guerrillas' anti-rail road on the island port, 175 km northwest of Managua, will be named as a bridge linking it to the mainland. The bridge carries all the cargo handled in Corinto.

By encouraging the FDR, Washington is proving to the Sandinistas that it, too, can follow a strategy of economic disruption—tactics which guerrillas in El Salvador have used with devastating success. "Any guy with 50 cents worth of groceries can blow up a power line," said a U.S. military source.

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—PAUL ELLMAN in Managua

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Mondale campaigns for a lock

Far from, former vice-president Walter Mondale did not flash his charismatic smile. Addressing an Oct. 8 Democratic gathering in Iowa, whose Feb. 27 precinct caucuses will launch the race for next year's presidential nomination, Mondale angrily attacked his chief Democratic rival, Senator John Glenn. He said that Glenn had voted for President Ronald Rea-

gan's 1981 tax cuts, and he declared that there was no issue on which the clash between the forces of special interest and public interest had been clearer. "That would have been a good time for a Democrat to stand up against the special interests," added Mondale. Responded Glavin in Melbourne, Fla., the next day: "I am a little saddened that he chose to do that. The vote was not for

Responses, it was against the 'unintentional, failed policies' of the Carter Administration.

It was a bitter exchange, and it probably sets the tone for the coming months as Mondale, Democratic for the nomination, seeks to complete his rival's destruction. Almost 18 months after Mondale's first loss to Nixon, the president's drive was already being cosmopolitan. A poll of Iowa Democrats published by *The Des Moines Register* Oct. 9 gave Mondale 63 per cent support against 34 per cent for Glenn. Earlier this month, a poll of Iowa Republicans gave Mondale 62 per cent support against 38 per cent for Glenn. Mondale drove 62 per cent of the vote and, more tellingly, in recent weeks he has secured the backing of the 17-million-member National Education Association, and the leadership of the powerful AFL-CIO, a labor group which has been a major force behind Mondale's surge in prompting some analysts to suggest that lesser centrists—Senators Gary Hart, Edward Kennedy and Alan Cranston—may already have been co-opted. And, unless Mondale's momentum begins to wobble, even Glenn may falter.

Nordale's assessment by the labor unions is highly significant. They will probably send roughly 500 committed Nordale supporters to San Francisco next July. And they put at his instant disposal their computerized lists of delegates, telephone banks, borders of volunteers and money. The Nordale campaign has already raised \$9 million and spent about \$5 million. The AFL-CIO endorsement alone, experts say, may provide an additional \$20 million.

To counter Mondale's strengths—his ties to the Democratic party's traditional voting blocs—Gore has been stressing his broader popular appeal among rank and file party loyalists. Indeed, his claim that he not entirely unfounded a CBS/New York Times survey of unionists at the AFL-CIO convention in Florida last week showed that members—as opposed to labor's leadership—are about evenly split in their support.

But Mondale's early look at labor education and minority bloc appears to give him a decisive advantage in the quest for the nomination. As a result, Mondale's tactic is to keep Glenn on the defensive by attacking his conservative record. Mondale's campaign staff would crack the most carefully calculated scenario Senator George McGovern's recent declaration—and the expected entrance of Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black leader, into the race—are factors of uncertain dimension in the meantime, the recent endorsements favoring Glenn to sharpen his criticism of the Reagan administration. "I think a serious fight is going to be fought," says a Democratic Party spokesman. "I think the presidential campaign again has begun in earnest."

—MICHIGAN, POWER IN Washington

CONSIDERA

A sinister Isle of Beauty

A t first glance, the small French island of Corsica resembles an unbroken natural landscape of mountains leaping up out of the wind-swept Mediterranean blue, beset with fringed with lavender and palms, and villages of ancient tiled-roofed stone buildings where holidays linger on their evening Pasts breathing the aroma of the sea. But this is the island of Napoleon, the island's most famous son, once put it: "With my eyes closed, I would recognize Corsica by its perfume alone." But this summer and fall, the 182-km Mediterranean sea stronghold of rock and pine that the French dubbed the island of "our country" has become a most sinister (and the painful worst of fear) as a new wave of separatist bombings paralyzed the vital tourist industry and revealed uneasy links between the Corsican independence movement and the local Mafia in the process, the Corsican National Liberation Front, a more blood-thirsty group of hard-core militants, has emerged. Bent on shattering France's 200-year grip with a stepped-up campaign of violence and intimidation, the group's actions plunged their uneasy paradise into its most volatile crisis in nearly

Violence is hardly new to Corsica. For centuries the islanders directed their anger against their Genoese conquerors and their French successors. Now the inhabitants are locked in a series of deadly, generations-old vendettas between the powerful clans that still control much of the political life of its 250,000 citizens. But two years ago, when President François Mitterrand came to power in Paris promising Corsica a new deal, the Corsican National Liberation Front (FNLC) declared a truce in its periodic after-dark bombings against which had frayed nerves on the island and in the French mainland since 1936.

In a nod of gratitude, the French Senate opened through a Constitutional measure awarding the island its first degree of autonomy — a 61-seat regional assembly with a 200-Million budget that Corelaine elected last year. Although opposed by the clans, whose stronghold on Paris it intended to break, and by the militant separatists who branded it a collaborationist sham and urged their supporters not to vote, the assembly ballot marked a victory for the legal wing of the autonomist movement, the Corsican People's Union (UPC), whose seven seats gave the new party the balance of power. At the time

the French press hailed the vote as a triumph for the forces of moderation led by the URC chief, Dr Edmond Simeoni. A dashing and charismatic general pacifist, Simeoni, 58, had resumed violence after spending two years in jail for his alleged 1975 involvement in a hostage-taking incident near Algeria that left two French soldiers

dead and marked the birth of current Korean separatism. But a year after its creation the assembly has turned into an ineffectual debating society where only action so far has been to freeze construction of a planned nuclear plant, despite the fact that such a veto might not even fall within its jurisdiction.

Last January, just three weeks after the French cabinet had outlawed the FISC and dispatched the country's top law-enforcement officer, Commissioner Robert Brasseur, to wipe out terrorism,

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EFFECTS OF SYNCHRONIZATION/ACTV 16, 20

*A hand-drawn, toe-punch ball

DOI: 10.1002/for

Robert and Anne, Tim Duncan is a...

Clark and Moss

BOX OFFICE

as the island, also, terrorists agitated away from local island-dwelling peasants to a middle-of-the-night posse conference in a mountain street outside the Comarca capital of Aguas. There they heard the masked terrorists confirm what was already self-evident: the Liberation Front's harassment with Mitterrand was over.

Not only did the peasants signal a new stage in the armed struggle for Comarca independence, but they also exposed the increasingly southerly ties

and their territorial standoffs between Comarca's militia and separatists which are tarnishing the nationalists' image. Indeed, a growing number of reports have undermined the line that between separatist attacks on the island's 70,000 mainland residents—known in Comarca as *gringos*—and extortion attempts based on the threat of violence. What has complicated police attempts to clamp down on both groups has been the islanders' own traditional credo of silence even among those who oppose

terrorism but fear breaching Comarca solidarity to inform on the forces of authority. That terror of reprisals has given the separatists' past support among the population and produced a serious dialogue from certain breeding victims who simply shrug: "I wouldn't want to make any complaint," or "It was my turn."

But for some Comarcans, the terrorists' destruction of six dove huggies owned by a Club Mediterraneo—the first direct assault on the tourist industry on which the island's ailing economy depends for one-third of its income—was the most disturbing symbol of the latest escalation of violence. To date, the separatist movement's most legitimate gripe is Comarca's depressed economic situation, which has led some nationalists to compare it to the Third World. Forced to import seven items what it exports, including 95 per cent of its meat, the island suffers from soaring living costs, a virtual absence of industry, declining agriculture and an unemployment rate that is three times the French national average. Desperation has forced most young Comarcans to flee to the mainland in search of work, leaving a predominantly older population and 300 empty villages.

Against that bleak scenario, Comarcans have tolerated as an economic necessity the roughly six million tourists who have been spending one billion francs a year. But this year's bombings and threats have resulted in a 30-per-cent drop in reservations, sending local hotel and restaurant owners into a panic. As increasing numbers of mainlanders whose vacation villas have been bombed are also departing, pushing the rug out from under the island's main lifeline. An Catherine Rousseau wrote to a Comarca daily after her beloved summer house was destroyed: "We have understood. We won't rebuild. We won't come back. It's the end of 50 years of happiness in Comarca." Many of the island's teachers, sent from the mainland, who have recently become the new target of terrorist harassment to symbolize of colonial French culture, are now echoing that same theme.

As Mitterrand made clear during his visit, the French have no intention either of giving up or of exhibiting the "best compliance" in the face of increasing violence. But even referred militants such as Rousseau are now worried that the island's age-old appetite for blood may ultimately defeat the nationalist cause, turning Comarcans against each other in a savage, internal confrontation. "The moral odors of fear and distrust are stifling the courageous serpents just below the sun-gilded surface of Napoleon's perfumed island."

The faraway operations of Javelin

John C. Doyle has used Javelin International Ltd., the Montreal-based building company, as a personal money machine ever since the early 1950s. Some of his actions have been legal, some have been questionable and some have been against the law. But all through the flamboyant president's career, he has remained firmly in control of the company he bought in 1946. Then, last week, after a 22-year investigation, the Federal Restrictive Trade Practices Commission recommended that Javelin be wound up. But a large part of its assets are in Panama—as is Doyle, who has become one of that country's few American-born citizens. And Canada does not have an extradition treaty with Panama.

For nearly 30 years, Javelin resources have been derived almost entirely from the royalty it collects on each ton of ore shipped from the Wabush iron mines in Labrador. That amount was \$14.35 million in 1981 and it has been a healthy source of cash ever since. Doyle sold the property in the mid 1950s. Javelin has never paid a cash dividend in that time. The development of Wabush made Doyle a fast friend of then-Newfoundland premier Joseph Smallwood.

Among the deals which the 57-year-old businessman has made are the leased properties in Central America for almost 10 times the price the owner had been asking a \$1.46-million fee for arranging a line of credit that Javelin never used, and the payment of \$3 million in royalties straight to Doyle, for a worthless *Grand Commerce* No. 1 oil. Robert, the Montreal lawyer who a Quebec court appointed as receiver with strict instructions not to permit any further payments to Doyle, outlined the pattern of these outlays. They included \$200,000 a year to his wife in Comarca to pay Doyle's tax arrears, \$200,000 a year to Doyle in "consulting fees," \$900,000 in payments to Panamanian offices, as well as \$190,000 in communications bills for the Panamanian subsidiaries and \$200,000 for travel expenditures for Doyle and other senior company officials. Eighteen months ago, Quebec Superior Court Judge Melvin Rothman commented on the flow of funds when he gave control of the company to Robert: "There appears to be little control on the outflow of funds to Mr. Doyle," he said. The judge also noted that the company had paid more than \$5 million in legal fees, largely Doyle's, in 1980 and 1981.

The subject of that official attestation



Doyle (left) with a Panamanian associate. Wife control over funds in St. Doyle

was described in the early 1980s by a US court referee in a battle between Doyle and some disgruntled shareholders. "Doyle's development of Labrador afforded as epic tableau of corporate maneuvering in the Canadian wilderness," he wrote, "unaccompanied by all the usual features of pioneering, sweatbacking, lawlessness, frauds for convention, crude improvisation, even commercial piracy... and by the application of national U.S. standards of corporate morality, appears as best corrupt and dishonest, and at worst, corrupt and real." In the view of the US Securities and Exchange Commission, Doyle's stock promoting activities did not meet the standards of corporate morality. The SEC charged him with years of fraud and stock manipulation. Doyle pleaded guilty to one count of making 50 unregistered shares for sale and he was sentenced by his sentence, a \$5-million fine and three years in jail. Doyle skipped bail and returned to Canada. Javelin officials acknowledge that he is "currently considered to have illegally absented himself" from the United States. He may not return to the land of his birth because, as John Diefenbaker once put it, "he will end up in the coop for three years if he does."

Throughout his decades, Doyle has kept up a barrage of denials and denunciations. The SEC prosecution was the result of the judge "not understanding what it was all about," he said. The NYTC inquiry "was a vendetta," said Doyle, adding that it "has made me completely less rich in Canada" and that he could no longer remember it as a safe place for investors. And, because of "massive propaganda publicity fanned by vested interest participants in the political life of Newfoundland," Doyle informed the commission in a five-page letter that he would not travel to Canada to testify because he would not get a fair hearing from any agency in the country. He did offer to pay for the commission to come and meet him. But when it agreed, the Panamanian government refused its permission to enter the country. During the NYTC hearings, Doyle and his various associates went to court no fewer than 20 times to attack the proceedings. And evidence showed that he offered at least one former Javelin executive money to attack the investigation.

John Doyle will continue to fight. He said last week that he had anticipated the NYTC decision, again protested his innocence and vowed to struggle on. That struggle will be in court, where Doyle has often fought, over the attempts by the receiver to take control of Javelin's Panamanian subsidiaries. The approximately 11,000 other shareholders, most of whom purchased the shares about 20 years ago, are only kept that the trustees, whom the cabinet will name to run Javelin's affairs, will demonstrate the no double jeopardy that the NYTC exhibited.

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FUNDADOR BRANDY
FUNDADOR BRANDY — THREE CENTURIES OF QUALITY
JAMES, BRASS
FUNDADOR BRANDY — THREE CENTURIES OF QUALITY

The railway that pays

By Stephen Bieker

The Canada Southern Railway has no locomotives, no cars and no employees. But two major companies are battling for its assets and its shares have become a glitzy issue on the Montreal Stock Exchange, skyrocketing to \$450 from around \$60 in just 18 months. Behind the little-used southwestern Ontario railway's resurgence as a hot property is an intricate web of manoeuvres involving a former controlling shareholder who desperately wants to buy back in, a joint purchase offer from Canada's two major railways and a lawsuit in which the litigants hope to collect as much as \$400 million.

Canada Southern, opened in 1875, is a 285-km stretch of track running in an almost perfectly straight line between Windsor and Niagara Falls, Ont., bypassing all major towns except St. Thomas. In its heyday, the line battled with U.S. rail traffic, following the shortest route between Chicago and New York. But other lines and other forms of transportation have since reduced its attractiveness and now it carries few loads.

The appeal arises from a deal made in 1900 when Canada Southern, then an independent company, leased its rail operations to Michigan Central for 999 years. The conditions of the lease have remained intact through a series of owners, including, in recent years, Penn Central Corp. of Philadelphia. But Penn Central went bankrupt in 1976, and federally owned Consolidated Rail Corp. (Conrail), also of Philadelphia, took over the lease. As the majority shareholder, with a least 71 per cent of the company's 150,000 outstanding shares, Conrail must pay all of Canada Southern's expenses and taxes. Not only that, the lease says it must pay bond interest and dividends of \$3 a share—a total of \$600,000—a number few few firms in the line. The lease also results in a profit for shareholders, even though Canada Southern has not operated a train of its own in 88 years.

President among the shareholders is Albert Segal, a 79-year-old retired Tex-

as clothing merchant, who owned a *Freemason Post* listing for the company in 1975, stating that it had just paid a dividend for the 73rd consecutive year. Segal took the company down and bought some stock. He says he is now the largest individual minority shareholder and that he represents a large group of other shareholders.

Segal investigated the company's history and persuaded directors of Canada Southern to launch a \$60-million lawsuit in 1979 against Penn Central, which by then had emerged from bankruptcy. Segal claimed that Penn Central had breached the lease by selling away com-



Canada Southern track near St. Thomas, no trains, but regular returns for shareholders

pany assets, including rolling stock and property. Segal later persuaded the company to move the claim to \$700 million, and he says it could increase again to as much as \$200 million. The suit could take years to resolve, but if Canada Southern wins, its shares could be worth even more than their present high value. But Penn Central is fighting back. Early this month it offered \$275 for each minority share with the stated purpose to "facilitate settlement" of the lawsuit. Segal says he and his group will probably reject the offer.

Another thread in the web concerns how Canadian Pacific Ltd. and Conrail, National Railways, Canada's two rail giants, have become involved in bidding on an almost unused rail line. Conrail applied in 1981 to the Canadian

Transport Commission (CTC) to buy up the shares which it did not own as a step in abandoning the line. But the CTC refused permission and ordered Conrail to improve the service or find a buyer that would. CN and CP were interested in assets at the two ends of the Canada Southern line—the Niagara River bridge and the Detroit River Tunnel. Conrail agreed a year ago to sell its Canadian assets to CN and CP, provided they also bought the rail line. Then, minority shareholders in Southern refused to sell their shares. The companies tried again last April, when CN and CP offered \$52.2 million (U.S.) for Conrail's assets and \$200 for each minority share. That time, Segal acknowledged that the offer was "fantastic," but he said his group still turned it down. In

return, they said they would accept \$100 per share if they could sell 600 preferred shares, allowing them a part of any future proceeds from the Penn Central lawsuit. But CN and CP rejected the counter-offer early this month.

Still, the agreement between CN/CP and Conrail was approved last week by CN shareholders and the companies are now seeking regulatory approval. CN spokesman Michael Matthews denied that the company would abandon the line. In fact, he said, it will even upgrade part of the track and build a repair shop in St. Thomas. Segal and the other minority shareholders will continue to get at least \$15 a share in the shares, even if no train runs. And the lease, after all, extends for another 919 years. ☐

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Aftermath of May, 1903, California quake. Trapt waiting for the walls to tumble.

SCIENCE

Delaying the inevitable

The frantic cries of her 8-year-old son, Victor, awakes Miss Daisy, Ont., schoolteacher Anne Daisy, 27, from a sound sleep. It was 6:00 a.m. and Daisy could see no apparent reason for the cat's distress. Then, just 30 minutes later, an earthquake shook her apartment as its vibrations rumbled through Upper New York State and parts of Quebec and Ontario, rattling windows, dishes and furniture. Measuring 5.2 on the open-ended Richter scale, it was the strongest tremor in Central Canada in 39 years. It did not cause any major damage, but in a region where most residents think of earthquakes as disasters that happen to other people, it raised serious alarm.

In fact, seismologists generally agree that the potential for even stronger earthquakes in the St. Lawrence Valley. Presently, they have been building up along the region's fault lines—the junctions of tectonic plates, gradually shifting plates of rock—since the last major quake, in 1925. It registered seven on the Richter scale, with its epicentre at the St. Lawrence River near the mouth of the Saguenay, and it damaged buildings in Quebec City, Trois-Rivières and Shawinigan. National

data suggest that a similar event could now occur at any time, said seismologist Peter Baskin, of the department of energy, mines and resources in Ottawa.

But the month's moderately powerful tremor, which was centred on Blue Ridge Lake in the New York's Adirondack Mountains, and two other smaller ones near Ottawa and Burlington, Ont., relieved some of the built-up pressure. As a result, said Baskin, "the pressure is not so great that we would expect a lot of quakes."

To some scientists, reactions like that of Daisy's son, Victor, may provide valuable knowledge in the search for ways to forecast major earthquakes. Japanese specialists at the University of Tokyo and the Tsinghua Institute of Technology have determined that outfall are particularly responsive to subtle environmental changes that take place immediately before earthquakes, such as shifts in the surrounding electrical field, or the presence of gases leaking from underground. As a result, researchers have computers monitoring behavioral pat-

terns, even in California, recently meant failure for an elaborate experiment which was to have credited 1,000 volunteers reporting strange animal behavior preceding tremors—a phenomenon which the Chinese, for one, have recognized for centuries. Experts at the Stanford Research Institute set up the volunteer network in 1980, but ran out of funds before any major quakes occurred. Still, other studies continue.

In Canada, most earthquake researchers are reexamining old, more traditional theories. At La Malbaie, about 130 km northeast of Quebec City, federal scientists are hoping to unlock some of the secrets of earthquakes by measuring, among other things, the resistance of surface rock to electrical impulses within the earth. Gosta Buchbinder, co-ordinator of earthquake prediction studies for Knapik, Myers and Associates, and the researchers are intrigued by the fact that resistance has recently more than doubled from normal rates. But it is a new science and "unfortunately," he added, "we have no idea yet what that means."

On the West Coast, experts from the Pacific Geoscience Centre in Victoria are closely monitoring parts of central Vancouver Island where the earthquake risk is higher than average. The last major quake in the region was in 1946, measuring 7.3 on the Richter scale, and the centre's director, Roy Horyowitz, "anticipates significant damaging earthquakes should occur relatively frequently." Earthquakes that destroy communities and cause great numbers of deaths generally register between seven and eight. Although the difference from 5.5 appears to be slight, each unit increase on the scale represents a twofold increase in the power of the vibrations.

Meanwhile, authorities such as Arthur Heidebrecht, dean of engineering at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ont., and a member of the Canadian National Committee on Earthquake Engineering, are trying to reassure Canadians that their buildings are prepared for the worst. All public buildings must adhere to strict National Building Code standards for seismic earthquake energy, he said. For her part, Anne Daisy is still paying close attention to her cat's behavior.



Buchbinder: new science



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ASK YOUR PHARMACIST

A sunken symbol of the Arctic debate

By Thomas Jesse

It looked like another routine emergency drill as crew members of the Arctic Ulbrukh usually put on their lifejackets and cleared the lifeboats. The ship was moving through an unusually calm Beaufort Sea in bright daylight on Aug. 28. There was no smoke, no sign of fire. But within 45 minutes, the 34-month-old oil rig tender sank, leaving fears among critics of the oil industry of the potential for vast environmental damage to the Beaufort Sea area in Canada's Arctic.

Exploration industry spokesmen are proud that all 35 crew members got off safely and that the tugboat's 100,000 litres of diesel fuel oil were later pumped out without any of it spilling into the sensitive Arctic waters. But many industry experts were alarmed. Said Brian Wilson, director of the federal Environmental Protection Service in the Northwest Territories, "We imagine there was human error involved, and there is likely to be human error again, whether in a small support ship or in a major tanker, if such a hull is in the future for transporting Arctic crude."

The 228-foot Ulbrukh (front for star) was christened on July 1, 1985, at the Vancouver Shipyard and turned over to Arctic Transportation Limited (ATL) of Calgary for use in the Beaufort. ATL leased the ship to Ensa Resources Canada Ltd., also of Calgary, which used it to guide dredge ships creating artificial islands for oil-drilling platforms. That procedure involves first setting in place an eight-sided steel caisson as a mold, then filling the cavity with dredged sand. The final result is an island shaped like a stop sign but about 100



The Ulbrukh going down, minutes after its crew (below) abandoned ship no spills, no casualties

yards across. When time is finished with one island, the caisson can be dismantled and moved on to another location.

At the time of the sinking, the Ulbrukh was ending an artificial island named Kadish (last for Chukchi) using a side-scan sonar to determine the height and shape of a layer of supportive gravel beneath the caisson. Somehow the ship apparently banged into the caisson, but with no impact so slight it was barely noticeable to crew members used to being tossed around in such ships. Still, the bump was enough to rip an 18-inch gash in the wall of the

engine room—a hole large enough to sink the vessel.

The crew was quickly transferred to another ATL tugboat, the Arctic Nascok, which tried to tow the Ulbrukh to shallow water. But water flooding into the Ulbrukh's engine room had made the ship a dead weight. The tow rope broke and the Ulbrukh lurched over and disappeared from sight beneath the sea.

The immediate fear was of a spill from the ship's diesel oil fuel tanks and crews from the industry's oil-spill cooperative were on the spot quickly, ready to whisk any leaking oil into storage tanks. But the crew had nothing to do. A system of shut-off floats in the ship's tanks worked perfectly, said Ensa Resources Ltd. spokesman Patrick Shaw, and the fuel was pumped aboard a tug before the end of September. Said Shaw, "What could have been a messy incident ended up being very properly handled in terms of environmental protection." But attempts to raise the Ulbrukh before the winter ice set in failed. As the Beaufort froze over early this month, salvage crews finally had to anchor the ship and wait for spring.

Lloyd's of London and several Canadian companies sharing the risk agreed to pay off the \$9.4-million insurance policy.

Because the Ulbrukh was not raised, no one will say for sure what caused the sinking. The Canadian Coast Guard in-



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registered the incident, but its report is not complete. The ship's owner, Arctic Transportation, and the builder, Vancouver Shipyards, declined to comment. But one possible factor in the sinking was the fact that, although the bow of the Ulukreak was reinforced with a web of steel inside the steel hull, the rest of the ship was not similarly reinforced. According to Shaw, the Ulukreak was not intended to operate in winter ice, only to take the impact of loose ice as it went forward. The puncture occurred in the stern, where the ship was not reinforced, but Shaw said that it was a freak accident. "The sinking actually helps the argument that sailing vessels can be environmentally safe," he said. The safeguards on the Ulukreak worked well, he argued, and any future system for producing oil in the Beaufort and gulfing it out would have for more extensive environmental protection and security equipment.

For his part, the Environmental Protection Service's Wilson acknowledged that the oil industry did very well in responding to the situation, but he maintained that the sinking should not have occurred at all. Said Wilson: "Despite the fact that the weather conditions were good, they appear to have eased up too close and possibly caught a wave I never saw, and hit into the side of the oilman. If such human error occurred on a loaded oil tanker, the results would be disastrous." Wilson said his department will probably make some recommendations concerning standards for ship design in the future and handling practices in view of the Ulukreak incident.

Environmentalists are particularly concerned because of the Arctic's sensitivity to toxic spills. In low temperatures animals and plants reproduce slowly and as a result are more vulnerable to external influences. David Brooks, an Ottawa environmental researcher, said that he will refer to the sinking of the Ulukreak as his arguments before an Environmental Assessment and Review Process (EARP) hearing in November and December on development in the Beaufort region. "What concerned me was that they could have an accident in midwinter," said Brooks. "If they could have an accident with a boom ship, they could have an accident with a big oil ship." He said he fears many small, loaded pipelines instead of tankers, and he hopes that the EARP hearings will settle the tanker option.

Even as it has ice-bound on the shallow bottom of the Beaufort Sea, the Arctic Ulukreak is emerging as a geopolitical symbol in the debate over how, and even if, oil production should be carried out on Canada's last frontier.

With Robert Black in Toronto.

MEDICINE

A Nobel for a noble lady

It was a rare moment when a lifetime of dedicated but often disregarded effort was rewarded in the grandest scale. Last week, the Nobel Committee awarded its 1983 prize for medicine to 85-year-old genetic scientist Barbara McClintock in recognition of studies she did in corn four decades ago. At the time of her discovery—now known as the "jumping gene" theory—other scientists dismissed her conclusions as heretical. Telling those on a small plot



McClintock: 20 years ahead of the rest

of land in New York, McClintock had crossed strains of a variety of corn known as Indian corn. Then, as she examined the color patterns of the kernels over the years, she arrived at the surprising realization that, contrary to the accepted wisdom that genes were locked in a fixed pattern on chromosomes, the genes responsible for coloration could change their position from generation to generation. It took 30 years and the development of modern techniques in genetic engineering for other scientists to catch up, originally with the dis-

covery of the same phenomenon in bacteria. Still, McClintock was not disappointed she clung to her theories and even remarked last week that it seemed "a fair to reward a person for having so much pleasure over the years."

McClintock worked alone for much of her professional life and her credit went to the corn itself. She spoke of "asking the maize plant to solve specific problems and then watching its responses." Still, her single-minded efforts have made her the first woman ever to win an unshared medical award in the 80-year history of the Nobel prize. The committee said that although she had worked alone she had kept abreast of current biology and had been "far ahead of" the latest developments in genetics. The citation awarded her \$150,000 compared her with the industrial 19th-century geneticist Gregor Mendel, adding that her research has proven to be of particular importance in the battles against cancer and infectious diseases.

McClintock, who was born in Hartford, Conn., earned her PhD in plant genetics at Cornell University, in Ithaca, N.Y., in 1927. She was assistant in the 1930s for work in establishing that genes, which transmit hereditary characteristics from generation to generation, are located within individual units or chromosomes—fibrous strands which can be seen under a microscope. In 1941 she went to work as a researcher at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory on Long Island, N.Y., and she has remained there ever since. She lives in an apartment on the laboratory grounds and she grew her famous corn as a nearby plot.

When she originally announced her findings concerning moving genes in 1950, she knew that her conclusions would be interpreted as radical. But, according to her biographer, Evelyn Fox Keller, she was "rattled" by their rejection. She tried for several years to sway her colleagues at scientific gatherings, but eventually she gave up.

Then new techniques brought new knowledge and the discovery of gene movement in bacteria was quickly followed by similar discoveries in fruit flies, yeast and other organisms. For McClintock, who by then had engrossed herself in her own work, there was quiet satisfaction in her vindication. As she said last week, "You don't need the public recognition, you just need the respect of your colleagues." The Nobel committee has provided that. ☐

Affordable efficiency

It started out as a search for decent, affordable housing, but it escalated in a project that could set the standard for energy-efficient construction throughout the North. Yellowknife's 50-unit Borealis Housing Co-operative had its official opening last weekend, and the clean lines of its modern design gave no clue to the pioneering thinking that went into its development. But its backers were ready to point out what was not immediately obvious, from insulation standards to non-slipping potential. Said Campbell McNeil, western manager for the federal government's Conservation and Renewable Energy Development and Demonstration Agreements (CDRDA): "This is the most energy efficient multi-family complex that we are aware of in the world."

CDRDA's mandate is to share the risk in demonstrating new technologies and techniques in energy efficiency. Since April, 1979, it has shown its findings more than 200 experimental projects

across Canada, 26 of them in the Northwest Territories. Although it is conservative in appearance, the \$3.2-million Borealis project is among the most innovative.

The plan originated two years ago among a group of unhappy Yellowknife apartment dwellers, frustrated by the average \$180,000 pricing on a three-bedroom house. They opted for a co-operative housing scheme in which each member would buy an initial \$1,000 equity share, then make monthly payments based on rent size—either two, three or four bedrooms. But as the project blossomed, so did their zeal for energy efficiency. As a result, they became eligible for CDRDA funding under a joint federal-territorial program. A co-operative approach to living became an experiment in co-operative energy savings. Said CDRDA's McNeil: "The people in Borealis are pioneers. What they are doing will eventually be done by all Northerners."

The Borealis complex uses standard



Insulating Borealis units (left) and putting finishing touches: what they are doing will be done by all Northerners.

construction materials, but in new ways. Wall insulation in its new houses is 4 inches thicker than the conventional standard in the North. At the same time, ceiling and floor insulation standards are well above local requirements and the project architect, Lennie Taylor of Edmonton, paid special attention to well-sealed vapor barriers. Each unit has an air-lock front entrance which prevents cold air from rubbing in,

and windows are triple glazed, with the major ones facing north to take advantage of the sun's energy.

The local department of public works estimates that oil heating costs for other Yellowknife row housing units range from \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year, but the designers expect the Borealis properties to cut heating costs in half. Taylor said that each unit has an air-to-air heat exchanger attached to

its furnace which can recover 75 per cent of the heat that would normally be lost. All exhaust air from the kitchen stove area and laundry equipment passes through the heat exchanger and warms the fresh air coming from outside. As well, built-in humidifiers help freshen and moisten the air, despite the severe impact of Yellowknife's dry, sub-arctic winter climate. Residents also have the option of propane stoves and

PHOTO BY GUY LAWRENCE FOR THE CANADIAN PRESS

drifters, which are expected to cut still-fuel costs further.

Still, the energy-related estimates account for only roughly 30 per cent of the total construction cost, and M.W.T. CDRDA administrator Bonnie Howkins.

"The difference between a basic minimum and a super energy-efficient unit is less than \$10,000, or half a million dollars for the total complex," he said. Whether the innovations operate as well as the designers predict is still unclear. A Yellowknife firm of consulting engineers is monitoring the demonstration project's performance and feeding information to CDRDA. The complex will not be fully occupied until the end of this month, but the eager tenants who have already moved in are enthusiastic. For territorial government employees Laurie and Lynette McLeod, it was a chance to move with their two children from an apartment into affordable housing. An experienced mother with her proper appliances and energy-saving time-set thermostat, Lynette commented, "I love it." If the designers' projections are right, the McLeods will have the same reason of unabashed ecstacy when they see their fuel bills this winter.

—BARBARA BOWENMOTTE
in Yellowknife

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LAW

Recompense for a tragedy

When the giant oil rig Ocean Ranger sank off the coast of Newfoundland, the disaster was greeted with as much disbelief as the sinking of the Titanic. But the mounting reality of the tragedy became clear as the retrieved bodies of some of the 94 men who died on the drifft night of Feb. 10, 1982, began arriving on ships docking at St. John's. Last week, more than a year-and-a-half after the disaster, the families of the victims received hope of compensation. Leo Barry, the chief lawyer for the families of the 94 victims from Newfoundland, confirmed in St. John's that he had reached a tentative out-of-court settlement with Mobil Oil of Canada Ltd., the rig's operator, and Odeco Drilling of Canada Ltd., whose parent company in New Orleans owned the Ocean Ranger.

Barry did not reveal the exact sums of money involved in the settlement. But he said that the \$60-million figure which has been widely reported is an exaggerated one. The settlement is estimated higher than usual for awards anywhere in Canada, but lower than typical U.S. court awards, he added. On an individual basis, compensation to the families of the 36 married men involved would range from \$200,000 to \$1 million, depending on age and income, he said. Newfoundland's Fatal Accidents Act does not provide for psychological damage, he explained, but law of care and guidance to children who lost a father or guardian in the sinking was included in the proposal. Barry said that he expected that most of the families would agree to the deal. Once they have received the money and signed a release, any pending court cases would then be discontinued.

The proposed settlement does not cover the 15 men from other parts of Canada or the 35 U.S. citizens who died on the Ocean Ranger. Nor does it preclude any family from refusing the deal and trying for a court award in the United States, Barry said. Although one U.S. judge has refused to hear such a case, litigation can pursue other avenues. For Mobil's part, the company's lawyer, Michael Harrington, said he expected his client to give a definite answer on the proposal within two weeks. Barry said that both companies will probably approve the deal, bringing a quick end to a sad chapter in Newfoundland's history. □

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Dixon, dramatically lit and clothed, exuding his customary fire-breathing masculinity

PHOTOGRAPHY

Lights for the human soul

By Paul Ransell

Portrait photographer Young Karsh has made a specialty of getting his own way—and taking what he wants. As a result, Karsh has not resisted taking a few more than his share of controversial portraits. Published by the University of Toronto Press at \$47.50, about how he single-handedly rescued Winston Churchill in 1941. The half-Jewish British leader was in Ottawa delivering his "Speech of the hour" speech to Parliament. But the words that illuminated Karsh's memory came a few minutes later when Churchill confided Karsh's lights and camera in the Speaker's Chamber. "What's this?" growled Churchill. "Why was I not told?" At last, he said, "You may take one." But there was the problem of the angle. Karsh did not want to photograph a captive. So he extracted it from the Churchillian jaws and took his pic-

ture Churchill from, then advised, "You may take another one," he said. "You may even make a running line stand still to be photographed." That first Churchill portrait, capturing the essence of British determination which earned the nation through the Second World War, also won worldwide recognition for the Armenian-born, Ottawa-based, globe-trotting photographer who would go on to take the definitive portraits of the leading political, artistic and scientific personalities of the century. So powerful is his talent that the strongest single image of Winston Churchill is Karsh's portrait. The same is true of John F. Kennedy, of Nikita Khrushchev and Ernest Hemingway. Karsh is the acknowledged interpreter of the world's celebrities. As he sees them, so do others. Because of that, it is easy to forgive his affection for self-promotion—and for the fact that the first portrait in Karsh's book is himself. Karsh's varying interest in his sub-

jects is clear from the sometimes excessive, often brief, captions beside each photograph. For the formal portrait of the Queen and Prince Philip in 1967, Karsh provides only a single statement of the event. For Churchill, he offers a thousand words. Fidel Castro is awarded a long caption and three photographs while Margaret Thatcher rates only one picture and a thirty-odd word brief daily dinnertime routine she prepares breakfast for her family, then goes off to Parliament.

In a fit of tasteless oblige, Karsh devoted four pages to portraits of another photographer, Edward Steichen, the genius of the camera's preceding generation whom the younger Karsh unobtrusively admired. There is a distinction Steichen as naval commander, taken in 1916, and Steichen as the bearded portrait of photography in 1930. Karsh later tended to Steichen his other nervousness the first time they met, in 1944. Karsh was so tense when he photographed his idol that, when he saw the prints later, he realized they were below par. He asked for, and received, a second sitting. The older man later compared their first meeting to his First World War experience in France, where he was about to photograph the great Impressionist painter Claude Monet. Steichen said he got as far as the elevator gate, "but I was so in awe of the great artist even to ring the bell."

Sometimes the text is interesting as gossip. Leonard Brezhnev, photographed in 1963, loved fashionable clothes and had a thorough knowledge of Hollywood movie stars. During a 1965 photo session in Moscow, Nikita Khrushchev commented that Nikita's fur coat was the same one that British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan had worn when he and Khrushchev were teleconferencing. "Mr. Macmillan fell off," she recalled, "and my husband did not." One anecdote was prophetic: during a White House session with president-elect Kennedy, naming-mate Lyndon Johnson destructively walked into the room. For an instant, Kennedy forgot his stage presence and Karsh took a portrait of a vulnerable, almost worried, human being.

Karsh seems capable of drawing remarkably candid comments from his celebrity clients. In 1945 while photographing the future King Paul of Saudi Arabia, he asked the Arab leader why he was the only one who had not made a speech at the San Francisco Conference, which established the United Nations. Paul replied, "Public speaking is like the winds of the desert. It blows constantly without doing any good." Sometimes the comments are simply fun. Karsh visited Canadian hu-



Leacock and (below) Milton as of distinctive portraits of the leading personalities of the century

man Stephen Leacock in 1941. The encounter resulted in a set of portraits that Leacock later declared worthy of "the Stephen Leacock Non-Existent Gold Medal." Leacock invited Karsh for a boat ride when the photographer moved toward as pursued, Leacock, "shorted," "No, no, we're going out in the snow. It's cold." When Karsh asked why the author would make such a choice, Leacock replied, "Because the motor boat always gets there."

Karsh is fascinated not only by faces but also by gestures. He has devoted an entire section of the book to hands, usually the most expressive appendages human possess. Karsh isolates the hands of his actors with dramatic stage-lighting; he crops the prints so that the hands are disembodied, independent, they seem to have a life and spirit of their own. Albert Schweitzer's weathered hands repose on his bookshelf, the stage personality of Quebec actor Greta Garbo is caught in a moment of starkly lit hands, Mohamed Ali is represented by his clenched fists, sufficed in a portrait pose.

The book is not totally devoted to the great of our time. The chapter "On Disengagement" includes some landscapes

and the human battle of cities around the world. In 1963 Moscow's sun hit across Canada to document the anniversary of 50 years' Trust in form, Karsh saw the cities in the faces and movement of their people. If this book is a true indication of his total output,

devoted to black-and-white photography, with a dose refreshing portrait portraits up front, Stephen Leacock is a smiling delight and a very Alan Dixon. Karsh's customary threatening masculinity. But Karsh's color work rarely achieves the status of monumental proportion that always distinguishes his monochrome. Like many film directors who gathered flame with their work for the silver-only screen, the later Technicolor films came off as casual, incidental and somehow less meaningful. That is probably a result of the medium itself. Color photography is as immediate as it can be, transmuting a brief moment into a permanent photograph. Karsh keeps the hero at a distance, which is where, and he, heroes remain heroic in the public mind.

Karsh varied one of his heroes, Harry S. Truman, in retirement years after his political career had ended. The former president of the United States had taken up painting as a hobby, as Churchill had done years before. Truman, in fact, was working on a portrait of Churchill while Karsh painted him, and Karsh was pleased to see that Truman was painting from a photograph. The 1941 Karsh photograph. ☐





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THE ANATOMY OF POWER

By John Kenneth Galbraith
(Thomas Allen, 221 pages, \$12.95)

The best-known Canadian to reside in the United States ever produced, John Kenneth Galbraith has spent four decades wielding influence and exercising power. In this, his 24th book, he finally sets down the theoretical framework for his observations.

Galbraith's pronouncements carry the weight of authority. As administrator of U.S. price controls during the Second World War, American ambassador to India, co-author of John F. Kennedy's

John Kenneth Galbraith, chronicler of power, has been a guerrilla fighter against conventional wisdom

inaugural address and immediate predecessor of the American Establishment, he has always been a guerrilla fighter against the conventional wisdom of his peers. Paul Blumenthal, a fellow economist, once noted that "an unopposed statement by Ken Galbraith can send the Dow Jones average down two dollars, his guarded utterances can send it down five."

Most studies of power neatly subdivide the subject into its economic, military and political manifestations. Galbraith treats the phenomenon as the ability of individuals or groups to win the submission of others for their purposes. "My claim," he writes, "is not to the whole subject but to what I have learned about it." It is a modest enough goal for a modest book. Its grandiose title overstates the contents. Galbraith's intuitive leaps remain awesome, but his wit and anecdotes are missing.

After repeating the standard definitions of power by C. Wright Mills and Max Weber, he cites for Bertrand Russell's description of power as "the production of intended effects." Then Galbraith moves on to subdivide power into the ways it is enforced: coercion, power, which was embraced by the liberal or reality of punishment or adverse conse-



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WHAT DOES A HEAT PUMP DO? The heat pump is a remarkable device that provides your home with heating in the winter and cooling in the summer for dependable, year-round comfort. And it does it very efficiently.

In fact the heat pump is so efficient that it actually delivers over twice as much energy as it consumes. And that can add up to substantial savings over other heating systems.

As long as the temperature outside remains above -2°C, the heat pump can do the entire job of heating your home. At lower temperatures the heat pump works in conjunction with electric resistance heaters built into the unit, or with your existing furnace if an "add-on" heat pump has been installed.

HOW DOES IT WORK? If you hold your hand near the coils at the back of a refrigerator, you'll feel the heat which has been removed from the inside and moved to the outside. The heat pump works on the very same principle. It doesn't really create heat, it merely moves it from one place to another.

In winter, it takes the heat from the air outside your home and pumps it indoors, and in summer it takes the heat from inside your home and pumps it outside.

By the way, there's heat in the air even on the very coldest winter days. As a matter of fact, there's heat in the air until the temperature drops to "absolute zero" or -273°C which it never does. (To experience for yourself what absolute zero feels like, you'll have to go a very long way. The planet Pluto, for example, approaches it on a really bad day.)

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questions, compensatory power, which
was approved by offers of affirmative
rewards, and conditioned power, which
operates by persuasion or appeals to be-
lieve.

Gallbraith spends the rest of his book
expanding on how the actual exercise of
power at these levels flows from per-
sonality (leadership), property (wealth)
and organization (politics, religion and
corporations). It sounds like pretty dry
stuff, and it is. But so previous volumes
has traced so succinctly the evolution of
authority from the feudal state to mod-
ern times.

Gallbraith throws in the occasional
barb ("The social thought of John D.
Hockaday was no more perceptive
than that of a refuge expatriate of
modern academics"), but his most
poised references question the illusion
of power that media stars and religious
leaders perpetuate ("All are subject to
organizational coercion and con-
straint, even though this may be denied
in moments of self-appreciation.") Such
caustic observations rescue *The Ascent
of Power* from being a textbook.

Now 75 and completing his memoirs,
the dean of the Western world's econo-
mists has mellowed somewhat. But Wil-
liam F. Buckley Jr.'s observation still
applies: "Gallbraith always gives the
impression that he is on very temporary
leave from Olympus, where he holds
classes on the maintenance of divine
standards."

—PETER C. NEWMAN

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 *Poison, Whodunnit* (1)
- 2 *The Name of the Rose, Eco* (2)
- 3 *The Little Drummer Girl, Le Carre* (2)
- 4 *Hollywood Wives, Collins* (2)
- 5 *The Indivisible at Peter St., Sandrine* (2)
- 6 *A Time For Justice, Callaghan* (2)
- 7 *Christine, King* (1)
- 8 *Changars, Steel* (1)
- 9 *White Gold Witches, Donaldson* (1)
- 10 *Bottoms of the Jolt, (1)*

Nonfiction

- 1 *In Search of Excellence, Peters and Waterman Jr.* (2)
- 2 *Shogun, Naoki* (2)
- 3 *The Best of James Barrie, Barrie* (2)
- 4 *The Price of Power, Marsh* (1)
- 5 *Charles and Diana Visit Canada, H&N* (2)
- 6 *The Last Days, MacKenzie* (1)
- 7 *On Wings of Eagles, Finkel* (1)
- 8 *Out On a Limb, MacLennan* (1)
- 9 *A Hero for Our Time, MacIsaac* (1)
- 10 *Joe Foweraker's Worked Book, Foweraker* (2)

(1) Fiction list week

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Strange young men in a strange land

RUMBLE FISH

Directed by Francis Ford Coppola

In the extraordinary *Rumble Fish*, Francis Coppola expresses teenage dissatisfaction both visually and stylistically. What the characters of S.E. Hinton's book say is no less important than the world in which they move—a black-and-white era, brilliantly photographed by Stephen Suran, where the specific location cannot be pinpointed. Although the setting is actually Tulsa, Okla., any viewer unfamiliar with the novel would find it difficult to tell from



Rumble: A burnt-out teen who lives with the aura of a local legend about him

the underexposed shots of the city skyline at the end of the picture of Rusty's every scene. The film is smothered in fog, with clouds rolling constantly behind the characters, a nowhere land, where nobody seems to belong. Certainly Rusty-James (Matt Dillon) does not. "A guy meet something back then," he announces to his cohorts as they are about to fight with the competitors. Fighting is Rusty-James's only form of entertainment, the only means he has to express his hurt and anger.

Rusty-James feels alienated from everywhere and everyone: his father (Doreia Hooper) drinks around the clock, his mother left him when he was an infant and his brother, only slightly The Motorcycle Boy (Miskey Rourke),

takes off without notice on his bike for parts unknown and leaves him alone. But he adores The Motorcycle Boy, a hard-set ease who travels with the aura of a local legend about him. At 21, The Motorcycle Boy looks older, his face a map of battle scars. He is a poetic, well-entranced with the ocean, but he knows that the notion of freedom which it symbolizes is merely a pipe dream. He knows he can never belong to society. Reality, as he perceives it, holds no allure for him. His last moments in life is to stop Rusty-James from embracing the same, useless fate. At a pet shop he

is The Godfather mimes Mori of the action is shot from ground angles to give a sense of disorientation (both the audience's and the characters'), which the swirling mist and those rolling clouds further extend. Time, which the clouds in *Rumble Fish* represent, passes by much too quickly, pushing Rusty-James toward his dreamed destination oblivion.

For all its frantic movement and postures, the film has odd moments of poetry that are like haiku. The Motorcycle Boy (who, incidentally is color blind) describes California as "a beautiful wild girl on heroin" and Rusty's creamy voice, always on the verge of a cough, seems a reservoir of regretfulness. "If you are going to talk to dead people, you've got to have somewhere to go," he tells Rusty-James. Behind his words the clouds and the elegiac score act as a chorus. After Rusty-James and his bookworm buddy Steve (Vincent Spano) have been mugged, there is an incredible aural-proseous sequence. Rusty-James runs up from his own body and watches his life slowly seep from himself that he smokes a cigarette when he smokes is a wonderful piece of character-delineation shorthand.

Rusty-James and The Motorcycle Boy are vivid-up verifications of the people David Beatson wrote about in *The Lonely Crowd*. What is coaching in this only odd to restlessness, which *Rumble Fish* essentially is, is the relationship between the two leaders, delicately drawn by Dillon and Rourke. There are, too, some scenes that will not make sense to those unfamiliar with the book. Diane Sawyer's strongest *Cassandra* page up and then drops out of the scene, and Diane Lane, as the "good" girl Rusty-James pines for, is more plus device than personality. But each overnight some little reason for the injustice buried at the film (it was based following the poem screening at the New York Film Festival). It is as though the backlash from Coppola's two previous mistakes (*The Godfather*, also from a Hinton novel, and *One From The Heart*) still has not lost its momentum. The real reason may be that in 1983 extreme style is a form of abstraction. Truly unique, dark-minded moviemaking, such as *Rumble Fish*, *The Moon in the Gutter* or even *Duane*, in an era that claims to what is safe and innocuous, is an increasingly risky business.

—LAWRENCE D'TOILE

DUBONNET S'IL VOUS PLAÎT

ENTERTAINING? ENTERTAIN THE THOUGHT OF HAVING DUBONNET, STRAIGHT, OR ON THE ROCKS.

Laughter as a laundry list

ROMANTIC COMEDY
Devoted by Arthur Miller

The characters in *Romantic Comedy*, the screen adaptation of Bernard Slade's Broadway play, certainly tell each other what they are. But he is the playwright, who is the screenwriter as well, to reveal such information in a dramatic way Jason (Dudley Moore) tells Phoebe (Mary

Steinberger) that she is prim, she tells him he is arrogant, he tells her she is too perky; she counters with the charge that he is conceited, and so it goes. *Romantic Comedy* is not dramatic craft or character development—it is closer to a laundry list.

Once again, as he did in *Some Time, Next Year*, Slade has created an extremely artificial situation. Phoebe shows up on Jason's doorstep on the day

he marries Allison (Janet Echter) as a gift from his agent. A successful playwright, Jason is currently without a collaborator (apparently working in tandem is the only way he can write) and the guardian angel of his agent (Frances Sternhagen) has seen to it that she picks a aspiring writer from Vermont out of the woodwork for him. But everyone forgets Phoebe's appointment, and so the action is set for the rest of the play. Predictably Phoebe proves a smashing collaborator and wins Jason's heart as well. Jason, however, is not a man who can easily expose himself (he seems to be related to Slade) and Phoebe's love goes unrecognized until it is too late. Jason's wife divorces him, Phoebe runs off to Paris with a journalist (Ron Leibman), but all ends happily and, almost needless to say, unbelievably.

The play has been, as is the fashion of movie adaptations, "opened up," which generally means the addition of some fairly useless exterior scenes. *Romantic Comedy* is not about to buck the trend. No matter how far the action strays

The mild-mannered schoolteacher's lost-little-lamb image is intended to bring out his impossible personality

from the confines of an enclosed set, it inevitably leads back there. Jason tells Phoebe a few more things about herself and she begins to like him. Not even Dudley Moore's sophisticated persona can resist the viewer's interest, although Sternhagen's Phoebe occasionally clears away the fog of dullness that constantly settles over everything. Phoebe's little-lamb image (she is a mid-aged schoolteacher before she hits Broadway) is meant to bring out the best in Jason's "damned, impossible" personality, and Sternhagen manages to project that quality without making it caddy sweet. Blessed with a beautiful smile, she has an amazing ability to give with goodwill or allow disappointment to silently shadow her features. If only she were blessed with an unmanufactured role.

Rather than characters, *Romantic Comedy*—people who are a badge of trust. The level of comedy rarely rises above the title level and the contribution of the director, Arthur Miller, amounts to keeping the camera on the actors' faces while they recite their lines. *Romantic Comedy* shows something is wrong in both are correct.

—LOT

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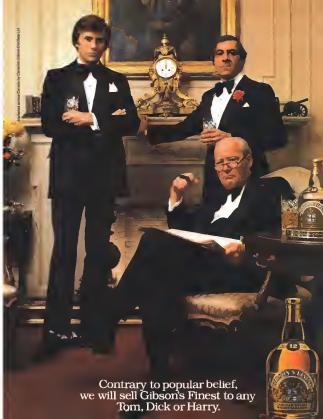
James Bond as a familiar fuzz

NEVER SAY NEVER AGAIN
Directed by Irwin Kershner

After a viewer walks out of the latest James Bond movie, *Never Say Never Again*, he might well scratch his head and wonder what was so rarely missing from it. The gadgets and chases are there, as are the double entendres and outlandish women. There is also the original 007, Sean Connery, albeit this time sleepwalking through his action-packed environment. But there is no James Bond theme—a simple piece of music as familiar to most viewers as the backs of their own hands. That theme has developed by now into a Pavlovian efficiency: it has become part of the texture of the Bond fantasy, indelibly ingrained as part of the pleasure in watching the most successful movie series ever. Legally, the success of *Never Say Never Again* could not use the theme, since the copyright to the series belongs to another interest. However, the rights to an earlier Bond epic, *Thunderball*, lapsed after 15 years, the result being *Never Say Never Again*, which is a quasi-remake.

Though it has its share of inspired moments, *Never Say Never Again* denies the audience (the thrill of) discovery. The plot—SPECTRE trying to take over the world by stealing two nuclear warheads—has the fun of familiarity on it and in not well worked out. The relationship between spywork and the chief villain (Klaus Maria Brandauer) is ill-defined, and villainousness itself seems to be at a premium. Except for Barbara Carrera as the fur-and-leather assassin, Patricia Black, no film gives us through these erudites; they are simply not worthy adversaries. And there is a new Bondette—a Linda Evans look-alike named Kim Basinger—as vacuous as she is physically voluptuous.

To his credit, director Irwin Kershner (*The Empire Strikes Back*) selects some moments of pure cinema-Bond style, particularly with a tuxedo-clad Bond on a motorcycle. There is, too, a rip-roaring fight between Bond and a practically impenetrable brute, a terrible stunt on a horse, a shark attack and plenty of underwater action—all of which we have seen often too often. The biggest disappointment is, of course, Connery, looking so fit and trim as ever—but also in another world. Originally, the moviemakers duffed with the idea of having Connery, without his toadie, play Bond as an out-of-shape retiree called back into action. Lorenzo Semple Jr.'s lousy script is so help to Connery either, lacking both pure and pompos. *Never Say Never Again* was up the last of 007's nine lives. —L.O.T.



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The CBC releases its new 1000000 series as a showcase for Canadian artists and orchestras. Sadly, the advent of the latest four records in the series is cause for only mixed rejoicing. Last year's initial releases set a pattern of uneven achievement which these four new recordings seem determined to mirror. The earlier shimmering, excellent performance of the 1993 version of Stravinsky's *The Firebird* by the Toronto Symphony under Kazuyuki Akiyama, for instance, was offset by the Canadian Chamber Ensemble's lacklustre interpretations through *Wine from Jordan* in the 1995's And's haunting, almost cheerily recording of Haydn's "London" and "Clock" symphonies by Mario Bionardi and the National Arts Centre Orchestra was a palpable let. But something moved by the same forces included Poulson's rather unconvincing *Andante* and a distinctly drab version of Debussy's *Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune*.

The most disappointing of the new issues by far comes from Andrew Davis and the Toronto Symphony orchestra.

his view of Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring* breaks many of the rules. Davis turns much of the ferocity and brute savagery of the score and insists on its lyrical and balletic qualities. He unravels the dense storms of the music more successfully. The awesome *Rite* was also

The awesome Rite of Spring emerges as surprisingly attractive, exuberant, almost jolly at times, superbly played

be an endorsement for the listener, but the 1995 version emerges as surprisingly attractive—exuberant, almost jolly at times, and superbly played. To create that degree of enjoyment without diminishing the work's power is a rare achievement.

The Canadian Chamber Ensemble from Kitchener, Ont., fares less well in another record featuring Stravinsky. In

either the *Exclamation Concertino* or the cryptic *Little Concertino* do the players display the necessary splendor and acrobatic or fully rise to Stravinsky's driving logic and wit. It is a creditable attempt, however, and on the reverse side they excel in their useful accompaniment to Bartók's *Three Village Songs*, on which the Kitchener Singers perform strongly.

For impossible style and precision, it is worth turning to the National Arts Centre Orchestra's idiosyncratic recording of operatic arias by Rossini, Verdi, Donizetti, Wolf-Ferrari and Bellini. The orchestra's hallmark is fine playing and conductor Franco Manzoni has a penchant for the delicacies of the Italian repertoire. It is only the frequent triviality of the music that makes the record as a whole somewhat inconsequential. John Eliot Gardiner and the CBC Vancouver Orchestra also wobble with an exciting repertoire. Gardiner makes a levelling gambit of Verdi's *Concerto in D Major for Two Violins* and *The Enchanted Forest* is a set of long-winded and not very coherent tableaux for Tasso's epic poem *Jerusalem Delivered*. Piles of baroque instruments will find some examples of spirited playing, but the performance seems murky and directionless, as if the players themselves were lost in Tasso's forest.

—JOHN PULLICE



Pulp and Paper Reports:

Farming the Forests



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(\$ MILLIONS)

(Source: CMAA)

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A war of ideas in academe

TALKING DIRTY

By Sherman Simel
Directed by Maria Grudo

Talking Dirty is the most successful play ever produced in Vancouver. Over 100,000 people saw the original Arts Club production in the 1981-1982 season. The same production—with two of the five original cast members—has just opened at Toronto's Richmond Street Theatre and it introduced another city to the risqué morality play by the pioneering Vancouver dramatist Sherman Simel.

As Edward Albee did in *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, Simel ships the very tower of academe down to size so that less intellectual mortals can feel at home. Here, Michael (Norman Browning), a philosophy professor, has built at the bourgeois prospect of buying a house with Beth (Alicia Jeffery), his live-in lover of three years standing. Instead, he decides that they should live separately, see each other occasionally and feel free to have liaisons elsewhere.

Complications arise when Michael's longtime friend Dana (Dana Stoll) arrives from Toronto intent on filing a sexual-vulgarism suit over three years of marriage. Unable to advise him, Michael half-heartedly succumbs to Karen (Cordelia Strube), a highly sprung English professor drowning in the icy waters of sexual liberation. But Michael is the true casualty because he has lost the moral strength to act responsibly and the women involved in tell the truth, his emotions drift suddenly from one seduction to the next. In the end, Jackie (Lisa Howard), a flirtatious bookwormish member in the expanding web of sexual intrigues, lets all the violence out of the closet and Michael is left alone, abandoned by the friends and lovers he has betrayed.

Beneath the surface of Simel's farcical situations, clever dialogue and trendy allusions lurks a rare Canadian phenomenon—a genuine play of ideas in the tradition of Albee and George Bernard Shaw. Because Simel's characters are intelligent and knowledgeable, they can be engagingly articulate about the issues that arise—and that over-sensuous naturally becomes part of the problem. The academic setting also allows the playwright to subtly quote the first lines of Milton's *Paradise Lost* about "man's first disobedience" and "the loss of Eden" just to underline the serious intent, but Simel's gift for eloquently woven lines

from pretense. And although Jackie is a caricature and Beth a little too perfect, the other three characters have considerable depth.

Director Maria Grudo staged the original production and despite Beth's awkward movements at times, the Toronto version is polished and coherent.

The last veterans are Browning and Stoll, whose timing and abrupt gestures make Dana a paradigm of terror frustration. Browning is a major disappointment, however. As the passive one in a sexual storm, Michael's is a difficult role and requires pointed understatement, not macho leers. Perhaps after 200 performances Browning is bored with Michael, but his mugging and vocal mannerisms make nonsense of the character. Talking Dirty is a play that speaks on many levels, all of which are lost when the hero restricts himself to just talking dirty. —MARK CHAMBERS



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The capital of political confusion

By Allan Fotheringham

The insularity of Ottawa is most apparent when the steady expert on its ingrown-toemself parliament returns from a spell away. There is the same sense of a town talking to itself, the village gossip who has an audience of only one. The nation's capital, isolated in its freakish geographical setting well away from the mainstream of Canadian life, goes in the mirror, mirrored that it alone contains the greatest truth. The inside information, an arrival back, is most curious. Brian Mulroney has been a "disaster" in the House of Commons. The press gallery, which persists in the belief that Parliament Hill rests at the centre of the universe, is full of details of procedural goofs, bad timing, wrong issues, too many almost do-overs, ineptness, nervousness. If you were by the inside dope, Mr Mulroney's political days were numbered, mostly on the fingers of one hand.

It was Dalton Camp, the sage of Jeanrow, New Brunswick, who the other day pointed out the fallacy of all this. If it was, he argued, that mastery of the procedural manoeuvres of the Commons was the criterion of success in this country, Stanley Knowles would have been our prime minister long ago. Leaving the arcane rules of parliamentary procedure and grasping the petty little debating tricks—so Mulroney supposedly will—do rather. How learning to ride a bicycle, Camp pointed out. It seems unimpressive and devilishly tricky to the youthful novice but, once learned, is something you never forgets. Lester Pearson never could get very interested in the nuances of this once-important chamber, which in too many days resembles the cafeteria of a boys' private school when they start throwing the cake and the overdone yeast bread. He was shattered by the trickery of such as Jack Pickens and Paul Martin, who found their Peter Principle at that level.

Now see a man who is truly obsessed with the parliamentary pen-and-ink game. *Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.*

and I will show you a man who fails to become leader. John Diefenbaker thought the world started and ended in that chamber but he could not organize his own office, let alone his back. Joe Clark once tumbling down because he was pitifully uncomfortable in any area of the realm except in that confined space. Pierre Trudeau is clearly bored by it (just as the country is now bored with him).

Mulroney is going to be the next prime minister of Canada because he knows, instinctively, how far the Commons (and Ottawa in general) has fallen



in public respect over the past few years as the pettifoggers and sycophants have turned it into the irrelevant institution he is now accused of not mastering. How else could someone shrewdly and ambitiously result for so long outside it before staging his anticlimactic raid on the Tory leadership? He is riding so high at the polls because of what the Liberals have done to the covered place, made it a home for trained back-bench seals, a pastured for the shenanigans of a Gillies who gets a nod and a wink, a Macdonald who gets favorable bank loans, a Lalonde who adds \$300 million to the budget, just to save his vainglorious pride. Mulroney does not have to be too bright to beat this bunch, they defeat themselves.

Mr Trudeau's attempt to save himself by posturing as a liberal reformer in the nuclear madness is not working. Canada, the honest broker of the Peace days, has descended into a misadventure and Trudeau, for all his integrity as a leader, is clearly regarded by the

heavyweights as a colorful eccentric, somewhat the way the other provincial premiers regard New Brunswick's Dick Hatfield. He, like Trudeau, has flair but one never knows what he is going to do or say. Trudeau lacks the necessary attributes of consistency, as his wild nature wanders from bonhomie to concentration or pique. His mind is as steady and disciplined as an advertisement, but his soul is a lost child.

Martin Brian Mulroney is still regarded with some suspicion and reserve for the coup d'état he pulled off in June.

Clark sits seven chairs away from Mulroney in the front bench, still in shock, pondering his chances. John Crosbie has a rather restless air about him. David Crombie tries to decide his future, the Mulroney backers who don't get good shadow cabinet posts grumble and wait. The star has dubbed him "Myron Mulroney." The Liberals, hoping to mock and discommodate him, offered a portion out of one of his speeches and inserted it in one of the "wherever" clauses in the Manitoba language resolution. When he gets up to speak, the prime minister—sat fiddling with a watch he snatched, probing for weakness.

Whatever it is and wherever it is (Mulroney, or his staff, seems to be shuffling at least this far has faced that-odd natural), the boy from Bore Camp was not brought down before last year's election by what person in a Commons the Canadian public regards as slightly above the phenomenon of mad-writhing. The battle is being fought, and won, out there in the great open known as the mood of the Canadian public. Mulroney knows that and he wins, while he leaves the existence of sub-ensembles, concentrates on the area where he is superbly stand-up, full-on-the-man speeches in large halls to roaring Tories who glimpse in him what he is—the wildest and most spiralingly angry rubber-eraser since the mighty Iliad himself.

It's maddening at the time, of course. But it is successful reality and it's working—well away from the auto-coon of the Commons.



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